Hospitals - 1934

1,200 Patients Already Treated During Tuskegee Institute Clinic

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 12.—(Special)—The largest number of doctors in history of the annual clinic, instituted 23 years ago, is taking part in the week's activities of the clinic here. About 1,200 patients have been given treatment in the last four days, in which both white and Negro physicians are giving aid.

The doctors, numbering about 160, are: Dr. W. T. Ayers, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. R. T. Adair, Montgomery; Dr. J. A. Alexander, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Dr. E. H. Ballard, Birmingham; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. J. B. Bryant, Rome, Ga.; Dr. R. T. Burt, Clarksville, Tenn.; Dr. J. H. Bias, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. George C. Branche, Tuskegee; Dr. R. L. Brown, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. H. C. Bryant, Birmingham; Dr. Franklin G. Balch, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Prince P. Barker, Tuskegee; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago; Dr. Samuel W. Chavis, Chicago; Dr. E. A. Carter, Quitman, Ga.; Dr. N. B. Collier, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. M. A. Cassells, Brunswick, Ga.; Dr. B. F. McCleane, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. O. D. Chambers, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. R. H. Carter, Atlanta; Dr. Richard Carey, Tuskegee; Dr. Homer P. Cooper, Chicago; Dr. H. A. Callis, Washington; Dr. Audley F. Connor, Chicago; Dr. S. S. Campbell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. John W. Chenault, Chicago.

Dr. Peter J. Carter, Tuskegee; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. H. F. Davis, Tuskegee; Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. W. M. Drake, Houston, Texas; Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago; Dr. H. B. Daniel, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Isaac K. Darby, Muskogee, Okla.; Dr. L. M. Donaldson, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Dr. J. L. Duckett, Graineville, S. C.; Dr. G. J. Dixon, St. Louis; Dr. Joseph Carr, Montgomery; Dr. J. W. Darden, Opelika; Dr. Gaston C. Dudley, Tuskegee; Dr. G. R. Dwelle, Atlanta; Dr. C. W. Dyer, Macon, Ga.; Dr. M. G. Edmonds, Mobile; Dr. George C. Ellis, Chicago; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Prairie View, Texas; Dr. S. N. Frazier, Miami, Fla.; Dr. William Frazier, Tuskegee; Dr. H. F. Frazier, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Claudius L. Forney, Chicago; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. E. B. Goode, Mobile; Dr. D. W. Gallimore, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. L. N. Gallego, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. J. H. Griffin, Bainbridge, Ga.; Dr. E. A. Graham, Chicago; Dr. T. K. Gregg, Spartanburg, S. C.; Dr. R. W. Grubbs, Gary, Ind.; Dr. J. W. Glover, Lebannon, Tenn.; Dr. Walter H. Grant, Chicago; Dr. William W. Gibbs, Chicago; Dr. J. E. Hutchinson, Rome, Ga.; Dr. H. P. Huston, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. G. A. Howell, Atlanta; Dr. J. H. Hale Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. H. M. Holmes, Atlanta; Dr. Herman H. Clay, Gary, Ind.; Dr. James L. Hall, Chicago.

Dr. J. E. Hunter, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. B. Harper, Atlanta; Dr. Robert M. Hedrick, Gary, Ind.; Dr. E. N. Hudson, Union Springs; Dr. Nathaniel H. Jones, Ocala, Fla.; Dr. R. N. Jackson, Brunswick, Ga.; Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Atlanta; Dr. R. J. Jenkins, Gainesville, Ga.; Dr. S. O. Johnson, Tuskegee; Dr. Frank Jones, Washington; Dr. J. J. Jones, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. A. B. Johnson, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. J. A. Kennedy, Tuskegee; Dr. John A. Kenney Newark, N. J.; Dr. Drue King, Tuskegee; Dr. Willard M. Lane, Washington; Dr. E. H. Lee, Tuskegee; Dr. E. A. Lindsey Opelika; Dr. T. L. Lowrie, Miami, Fla. Dr. Willis Lewis, Tuskegee; Dr. C. A Lanon, Brownsville, Penn.; Dr. Theodor K. Lawless, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Lewis Chicago; Dr. T. H. Lavender, Savannah Ga.; Dr. P. F. Love, Savannah, Ga.; Dr L. W. Long, Union, S. C.; Dr. J. F Lalne, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Nathaniel Lamar, Atlanta; Dr. Her. O. Matthews Tuskegee; Dr. J. W. Maxwell, Winchester, Tenn.; Dr. H. Darius Mallory, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. L. A. Mahone Tuskegee; Dr. B. O. Moore, Hopkinsville Ky.; Dr. B. E. Majors, Nashville, Tenn. Dr. E. M. McCarroll, Newark, N. J.; Dr. A. B. McKensie, Tuscaloosa; Dr. H. L. Muckleroy, Muskogee, Okla.; Dr. H. D. Monteith, Columbia, S. C.; Dr T. V. McCoo, Eufaula; J. J. Peters, Tuskegee; Dr. C. W. Powell, Atlanta.

Dr. L. L. Patton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. A. G. Purvis, Charleston, S. C.; Dr S. A. Peters, Atlanta; Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, Atlanta; Dr. Carl G. Roberts Chicago; Dr. J. A. Robinson, Darlington N. C.; Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville Tenn.; Dr. Peter L. Richardson, Tuskegee; Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago; Dr. A. D. Simington, Tuskegee; Dr. C. E. Simpson, Owensboro, Ky.; Dr. Ralph Scull Chicago; Dr. Alan P. Smith, Tuskegee; Dr. R. T. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. F. D. Sessions, Washington, Ga.; Dr. J. G. Stuart, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. J. F. Taylor, Mobile; Dr. T. E. Taylor Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. T. T. Tildon Tuskegee; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. James M. Tyus, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. T. R. Vickers, West Palm Beach, Fla., Dr. H. VanBuren, Statesboro, Ga.; Dr. E. W. Verner, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. M. W. Watson, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. E. W. Weaver, Rome, Ga.; Dr. Leon Wilson, Chicago; Dr. A. L. Winslow, Danville, Va.; Dr. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago; Col. J. P. Ward, Tuskegee; Dr. I. D. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Cassius Ward, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. J. W. Williams, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. W. Wiley Greensboro, Ala.

Dibble, Jr., medical director of the hospital, is secretary of the clinic which will hold a business session Monday morning.

The clinic will hold sessions for a week, in part of the program of observance of National Negro Health Week, to be observed throughout the country. The health week is a movement launched by Booker T. Washington, founder of the Institute.

Scores of prominent physicians and surgeons from throughout the country, both white and colored will be here for the clinic. Many advances and discoveries in the field of medicine are brought to the attention of this body for consideration in their yearly meetings.

Very prominent in the sessions will be Dr. Walter Gray Crump, of New York, reputed to be the world's greatest surgeon. Dr. Crump will lecture during the sessions, will be one of the highlights of the meetings, on reminiscences of his career.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
April 5, 1934

Annual Clinic at Tuskegee Institute Will Begin Week's Sessions Sunday

The annual Clinic will begin at Tuskegee Institute, at John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Sunday, it is announced, in conjunction with commemoration of Booker T. Washington in the yearly Founder's Day exercises. Dr. Samuel Chavis, noted medical authority from Chicago, will preside. Dr. Eugene V.

Annual Clinic At Tuskegee Opens

4-10-34

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 9.—(Special) — With more than 100 physicians, surgeons and specialists in attendance, many of them leaders in the medical profession, and representing the most outstanding medical institutions of the country, the 23rd annual clinic at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Tuskegee Institute, held its first sessions this morning with the introduction of Dr. S. W. Chavis, president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, who comes from the Provident Hospital, Chicago.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director at Tuskegee Institute, reported a new high in the number of patients awaiting treatment. The wards are filled to capacity, the waiting rooms began receiving at a very early hour this morning and every arriving automobile brings a few more from the rurals of Alabama. In the respect of affording opportunity for the treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South Tuskegee Institute through this year's clinic is following the guiding principle of its founder, Booker T. Washington.

The clinic will continue through April 14. Each day's work will be apportioned. There will be medical clinics, surgical, genito-urinary, dermatological, pathological, neurological, eye, ear, nose and throat, obstetrical and chest clinics. These will be held each day from 10 to 12 a.m. At the afternoon sessions, papers will be read on various subjects by specialists in different medical fields. Prominent in the surgical clinic today were Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York City, Dr. F. G. Balch, Boston, and scores of other nationally known figures.

Negro, 103, Veteran Of Dixie, Blind For Years, Sees Again

age-Herald

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 13—After being blind 30 years, sight was restored to George Owens, 103, a colored Confederate veteran, by a remarkable surgical operation on his right eye in the annual clinic being held here.

Removal of a cataract by Dr. C. L. Forney, eye specialist from Chicago, restored sight to the white-thatched old veteran, whose home is in Louisville, Ala.

4-14-34.

A few hours after removal from the operation table, the aged veteran was reminiscing of war days in Gen. Hood's command and of building breastworks in Confederate entrenchments during the battle of Atlanta. He told of Gen. Hood bidding his regiment goodbye with a "Farewell, boys, I'm going."

Dr. Forney has removed cataracts from eyes of four other patients here, and 10 other major operations on eyes have been performed.

The clinic, which will end Sunday, is providing daily treatment for about 300 patients, some of whom are white, from the eight score white and colored physicians taking part.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 15, 1934

Famous Surgeon Tells Tuskegee Clinic Cure For Cancer Is Possible

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 14.—(Special)—Indications that cure of cancer may be found by experiments now being made with fever machines is found in the statement of Dr. Walter G. Crump, of New York, famous surgeon and cancer expert, in discussions today during a session of the annual clinic being held here, with a final total attendance of 210 white and negro physicians. This has become the best clinic for instruction in the country, Dr. Crump declared.

Experiments with fever machines conducted by Dr. Crump show that malignant or cancer cells cannot thrive in a temperature of 107 degrees. Just as arthritis now can be cured by inducing fever in bodies of sufferers from that disease by use of fever machines, so the possibility that the cure for cancer, which kills one out of every seven women and one of every 11 men, may be found in fever treatment of cancer by fever machine, Dr. Crump said.

"We are possibly on the verge of a great discovery in cancer," Dr. Crump said.

Discusses Inventor

Speaking of the great advances made in treatment of arthritis, known as the great American disease, Dr. Crump referred to the fact that Charles Kettering, wizard inventor of General Motors, who invented the self-starter, electric refrigerator and many other things, is now working to perfect electrical fever machines in experiments being carried on in Dayton. Kettering is seeking to aircondition fever machines for use of treatment of arthritis cases, Dr. Crump, an intimate friend of Kettering, declared.

The fast pace at which Americans live has increased divorces, increased emotional instability, and lowered moral stability, the New York specialist declared. To prevent this emotional instability, to acquire a poise of mind and a peacefulness of mind, one should read philosophic literature, good literature, sped as much time outdoors with nature as possible, and live in as quiet a place as possible, he said.

Street car noises and the rattle of elevated railways in cities have driven more people insane, since they came into use, by nerves wearing out due to the terrific noises, than anything else since these modes of transportation came into use. Increased emotional instability was blamed on improper use of automobiles, movies, cigarets, hip flasks and other gay diversions which cause Americans to rush hither and yon in a strained pursuit of gayety.

Referring to worries from fear complexes, brought on by the depression, which have driven more than 200,000 insured by one company to suicide, Dr. Crump advised persons suffering from fear complexes and worries, to get out into the open, away from noise and distractions. Training of the emotions also can go far to correcting such conditions, Dr. Crump said, citing the fact that Theodore Roosevelt overcame his fears by such training.

Three horsemen of the Apocalyse still riding the human race to death are tuberculosis, cancer and a social disease, with caner still the only one for which a cure can be found, Dr. Crump declared Tuberculosis is being brought under control gradually, he declared, and so is the social disease. Preventive medicine and glandular therapy, or discoveries of functions and diseases of gland and their remedies, have brought glaudular ailments and fever plagues and other scourges under control and lgnehtened the span of life from 37 years to 59 and a half years for men and 61 and a tenth years for women in the 40 years since he started practicing medicine, Dr. Crump pointed out.

Drug Stores Doomed

Doctors are getting away from medication for treatment of disease and attempting to imitate nature, as far as

possible instead, Dr. Crmp said. This is resulting in the disappearance of the drug store, which is becoming a combination beauty shop and cafeteria. All the 76 American medical colleges are preparing to add a course in the art of medicine, because there has been too much of a tendency in recent years to over-emphasize science. A few of the colleges, Dr. Crump, governor of the American College of Surgeons, said, already are adding this cultural course.

About 75 major operations have been performed during the clinic, in one of which sight was restored to a negro Confederate veteran 103 years old who had been blind 30 years. Dr. Crump today performed a difficult operation on a patient whose abdominal organs at birth were reversed.

Reports on many advances in treatments of various diseases have been presented during the clinic. Dr. John Kenny, of Newark, presented a paper on heart disease, telling of recent progress in study of heart ailments.

Dr. Julian Lewis, of the University of Chicago, read a paper on recent discoveries in treatment of tumors of the breast.

Dr. Frank Jones, of Washington, reported that elephantiasis of the leg had been found in a Washington patient who never had been out of Washington, though the mosquito carrier of this disease has never been found north of Charleston, S. C. This shows an unsuspected and yet undiscovered carrier of this disease, it was indicated. Progress in treating new methods of bone diseases was reported by Dr. Roscoe Giles, of Chicago. Dr. Carl Roberts, of the University of Chicago, demonstrated new methods in basic surgery. Dr. Spencer Dickinson and Dr. C. L. Forney, of the Provident Hospital at Chicago, demonstrated to the throng of physicians methods of removing cataracts. Dr. Dickinson removed four cataracts from eye-sufferers today.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 13, 1934

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Dr. J. E. Hunter, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. B. Harper, Atlanta; Dr. Robert M. Hedrick, Gary, Ind.; Dr. E. N. Hudson, Union Springs; Dr. Nathaniel H. Jones, Ocala, Fla.; Dr. R. N. Jackson, Brunswick, Ga.; Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Atlanta; Dr. R. J. Jenkins, Gainesville, Ga.; Dr. S. O. Johnson, Tuskegee; Dr. Frank Jones, Washington; Dr. J. J. Jones, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. A. B. Johnson, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. J. A. Kennedy, Tuskegee; Dr. John A. Kenney, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Drue King, Tuskegee; Dr. Willard M. Lane, Washington; Dr. E. H. Lee, Tuskegee; Dr. E. A. Lindsey, Opelika; Dr. T. L. Lowrie, Miami, Fla.; Dr. Willis Lewis, Tuskegee; Dr. C. A. Lanon, Brownsville, Penn.; Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Lewis, Chicago; Dr. T. H. Lavender, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. P. F. Love, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. L. W. Long, Union, S. C.; Dr. J. F. Laine, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Nathaniel Lamar, Atlanta; Dr. Her. O. Matthews, Tuskegee; Dr. J. W. Maxwell, Winchester, Tenn.; Dr. H. Darius Mallory, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. L. A. Mahone, Tuskegee; Dr. B. O. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Dr. B. E. Majors, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. E. M. McCarroll, Newark, N. J.; Dr. A. B. McKensie, Tuscaloosa; Dr. H. L. Muckleroy, Muskogee, Okla.; Dr. H. D. Monteith, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. T. V. McCoo, Eufaula; J. J. Peters, Tuskegee; Dr. C. W. Powell, Atlanta.

Dr. L. L. Patton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. A. G. Purvis, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. S. A. Peters, Atlanta; Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, Atlanta; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago; Dr. J. A. Robinson, Darlington, N. C.; Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Peter L. Richardson, Tuskegee; Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago; Dr. A. D. Simington, Tuskegee; Dr. C. E. Simpson, Owensboro, Ky.; Dr. Ralph Scull Chicago; Dr. Alan P. Smith, Tuskegee; Dr. R. T. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. F. D. Sessions, Washington, Ga.; Dr. J. G. Stuart, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. J. F. Taylor, Mobile; Dr. T. E. Taylor, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. T. T. Tildon, Tuskegee; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dr. James M. Tyus, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. T. R. Vickers, West Palm Beach, Fla., Dr. H. VanBuren, Statesboro, Ga.; Dr. E. W. Verner, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. M. W. Watson, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. E. W. Weaver, Rome, Ga.; Dr. Leon Wilson, Chicago; Dr. A. L. Winslow, Danville, Va.; Dr. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago; Col. J. P. Ward, Tuskegee; Dr. I. D. Williams, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Cassius Ward, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. J. W. Williams, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. W. Wiley, Greensboro, Ala.

Hospitals - 1934

Alabama.

...e Rocks, But Still Carrying On —Spang

Advertiser 9-29-34 Montgomery, Ala.

Hale Infirmary Kept Open By Gifts And Sacrifices Of Board Of Trustees

Advertiser 9-28-34 Montgomery, Ala.

For several years the doors of Hale Infirmary have remained open only at a tremendous sacrifice on the part of members of the board of trustees and through contributions from white friends. The vast amount of charity work done by this institution for the negro population of Montgomery places it in a position to call upon the citizens for financial support in the United Charity and Welfare Council's drive beginning next Monday.

Hale Infirmary is asking for $6,900 to keep its doors open another year.

The hospital, located at 325 Lake Street, was founded in 1889 by James and Ann Hale, ex-slaves, and respected negro citizens of Montgomery. They gave the land and building as a permanent site for the hospital.

Since that time the hospital has stood as a community testimonial and has made an outstanding contribution to the community through its charity work and nurse training courses. The courses have enabled many young women to become useful workers in the relief of sickness.

The charity wards of the hospital receive about 1,000 cases annually, and this number does not include a large number of emergency charity patients who receive first aid. Nor does it include a large number of outdoor indigent patients.

Patrons of the hospital have suffered from the general economic stress during the past few years and as a result the hospital has collected less than 35 per cent of its fees.

The need for immediate financial assistance is urgent, leaders indicated.

As leaders in the united charity drive work tirelessly to have a complete organization when the drive opens Monday, announcement of a division meeting for today was made.

Fred J. Cramton, commander of Division No. 5, will meet with his corps of volunteer workers today at 4 p.m. at the Chamber of Commerce offices to organize teams and leaders.

The following persons are urged to be present: Mrs. C. A. Abele, Mrs. B. F. Austin, Mrs. Charles Sherman, Mrs. William Pierce, Mrs. W. D. Agnew, Mrs. O. V. Calhoun, Mrs. E. G. Mackay, Mrs. C. W. Lee, Mrs. Hartwell Davis and Mrs. Lila Cobb Gordon.

Also, J. B. Stratford, Warren Andrews, Charles D. Bailey, Hunt Vaden, Ben Dawson, Don C. Bryan, Dr. A. E. Thomas, N. Lawson Walker, Dr. John Matthews, E. F. Godbold, Horace O. Davis, T. B. Hill, Jr., Walter S. Lawrence, Eugene D. Emigh, Leo Gassenheimer, Brame Hood, Mike J. Jenkins, B. H. Klein, T. F. Leak, Sr., Lee W. Merriwether, Stanley C. Paulger, James L. Rouse, William Teague, Jr., William Berridge, S. P. Knighten, Leonard L. Mooneyham.

Also, C. B. Smith, Moreland G. Smith, J. Render Thomas, Jr., J. B. Waldo, J. H. Watson, Ed F. Wright, A. P. Wright, Jr., Ervin Gassenheimer, Andrew Hardaway, Samuel G. Hardy, Robert W. Harrison, J. B. Hastings, Jr., Ben W. Lacy, Lee W. Meriwether, Thomas W. Oliver, Jr., Haygood Paterson, W. L. Spencer and L. D. Stephens.

Lieutenants in this division are W. A. Weber, Walter Lobman, Stanhope Elmore, Hugh White, Mrs. Lila Cobb Gordon and Mrs. B. F. Jackson.

D.C.

Hospitals—1934

Infirmary For Colored Transients Established

To Conduct Clinic

Doctor Howard M. Payne, Local Physician, to Be in Charge

An infirmary for colored transients will be opened in the near future at 321 Bryant Street, Northwest, it was announced this week by Arthur Waller, in charge of transient relief work in the District. Dr. Howard M. Payne, well-known local physician, will be in charge, with two Howard Medical School students, Murray Davis and Nolan Atkinson, as his assistants.

The new infirmary will come into existence as a result of the efforts of Mr. Waller, who for the past several months has fought for its establishment after frequent complaints had reached him that colored transients were not receiving adequate attention at the central medical clinic first established by the Unemployment Relief Bureau.

New Clinic Needed

An investigation which followed these complaints disclosed the fact that the central clinic was not adequately equipped to handle both groups of transients, and that the colored men were receiving little or no attention from all-white staff in charge there. A campaign was started at once to establish the new and separate infirmary.

Located less than one block from Freedmen's Hospital and 2 blocks from the temporary shelter where colored transients are being housed, 2011 Georgia Avenue, Northwest, the site of the new infirmary is considered an ideal one. It will have, when completed, a capacity of thirty-five sick men, and will include quarters for the operating staff.

DR. HOWARD M. PAYNE, prominent local physician, who has been appointed to lead the staff of a new infirmary for transients, established this week under the Emergency Relief Bureau.

SANITORIUM WITHOUT COLORED DOCTORS OPENED IN D. C

All White Personnel Picked for Institution, Though Half of Patients are Colored

Washington, Sept.—(By Edward Lawson for ANP)—With 75 colored child patients out of a total of 150, but without a single colored doctor on the staff, the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Sanatorium, located at Glenn Dale, Md., opened last week.

Prospect of adding colored doctors to the staff is "remote", Dr. Daniel Finucane, white, superintendent of the institution, said this week. Dr. Finucane explained that the present living conditions for doctors and nurses were "not large enough" to accommodate both white and colored attendants, implying that segregated quarters would be necessary to house them. White and colored child patients are not separated from each other.

Hospitals-1934

Florida

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
June 24, 1934

Free Negro Clinics Begun by Dr. Graves

Free clinics for negroes will be held by Dr. L. J. Graves, director of the Leon County health unit, each Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Lincoln high school to make blood tests and to give typhoid and diphtheria inoculations.

This is the only hour that blood tests will be made for negroes and all are advised to come at the above hour, and be on time, Dr. Graves said yesterday.

Hospitals - 1934

Clinic Is Planned For Rural Negroes

Telegraph

SPARTA, Ga., April 24.—A Negro clinic, for rural Negroes, probably the first ever to be established in the country, will be erected soon by Prof Benjamin F. Hubert, of Savannah, president of the Georgia State Industrial college, on his land in the northern section of this county.

4-25-34

The funds for the material will be furnished by Professor Hubert and interested friends, while the labor will be furnished by the government relief office. It is planned to erect the building of native Hancock granite, with a modern operating room, diet kitchen and several bedrooms for patients. Minor operations will be performed at this clinic and examinations made for major operations which will be carried to larger hospitals.

The best medical talent in the state and nation will be invited to visit the clinic and hold meetings annually, according to the plans of Hubert.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
June 1, 1934

Behind Headlines

In the Interest of Understanding. New Grady Ought to Stir Pride.

By Tarleton Collier

Affairs at City Hall, as everybody has known for some time, are somewhat complicated by the existence of two schools of political thought. One of these is stirred by jealousy and lack of sympathy for the program of the school department, proclaiming a view that it is over-theoretical and adorned with frills, somewhat namby-pamby and tyrannized, grasping as to city revenue.

TARLETON COLLIER

On the other hand, largely among champions of the school cause, we find a resentment toward Grady Hospital under the new administration of citizen-trustees, the old guard holding that the institution seeks and obtains more than its reasonable proportion of city income and that a sort of dilettante management holds sway.

Both these attitudes are unfortunate and misguided—misguided, because politics is the directing influence in each case. Some day a sympathetic understanding of the problems and logical aspirations of all branches of local government will be established, to the vast benefit of everybody and everything concerned, including a higher effectiveness of operation.

These observations are directed particularly at this time to the case of Grady Hospital, which moves today into a new year of operation under the trustee management, beginning the fourth year of service by Superintendent J. B. Franklin.

It is a proper time therefore to assemble information on the progress and development of Grady Hospital in the last three years, to make an accounting of the results of a policy that appears highly constructive and that has transformed the institution in method and equipment.

One in Four Served

When it is regarded how one person in every four in Fulton County was served last year at Grady Hospital—a high mark of 91,408 patients having been recorded in 1933—it is plain that the trustees' description of the place as a "haven of hope" for many thousands is accurate and justified.

Thirty per cent of the white children, 80 per cent of the negroes, born in Fulton County enter life within its walls. Of the extent of the hospital's service, the last report of the trustees had this to say:

"To the colored people, who constitute one-third of our population, Grady Hospital is practically the only place available for clinical and hospital services, since there are in Atlanta but two small negro hospitals, whose total capacity is not in excess of fifty beds.

"To persons suddenly taken ill or injured in accidents, Grady Hospital is the one place where they will find a 24-hour-a-day service that is instantly available to all, for first-aid treatment.

"Our ambulance service now reaches all corners of our greatly enlarged county, which now embraces a territory of some 300 square miles. Each ambulance is manned by a driver and a surgeon, who carries a complete obstetrical kit, as well as being completely equipped for any sort of emergency work.

"On a typical day our ambulances responded to 88 calls, in addition to returning 19 patients to their homes. Some of these calls were for points as distant as sixty miles from the hospital."

The figures in the report indicate an increase of patients during the last three years of 88 per cent, during which period the cost of operating the hospital and clinics has shown an 8.7 per cent reduction.

Accolade of Merit

The economy has been accomplished under the trustees and Superintendent Franklin by the expedient of literally making the hospital over. The cleanliness and efficiency of a modern hospital of the first rank fairly gleams there today. Those elements have won from the American College of Surgeons its full approval, a place for Grady on its accredited list.

This development was aided by the CWA program, through which considerably more than 200,000 in supplies and labor was applied to the task. On the administrative side it was aided by consolidation of units that in other days were operated without co-ordination.

Twelve to fifteen diet kitchens that formerly were operated here and there over the rambling institution have been consolidated into a central unit, as one example, so that the saving in food costs alone in 1933 was more than $21,000.

In the same manner the storeroom has been made into a central unit, operating under a plan of supervised requisitions and costs, where once the stores were cluttered in as many nooks and crannies as there were departments, and an accurate check on their distribution and use was all but impossible.

This same plan of consolidation has been applied to every other detail of common service—the laboratories, the sterilizing equipment, the dressings and surgical equipment.

A large factor in the increase of service to Fulton County residents has been the perfection of a system of investigations and admissions by which much success is attained in restricting the patients to include only actual dwellers of the county, sons unable to pay otherwise for hospital service, and to inate insurance cases.

HANCOCK HEALTH CENTER

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

It may interest you to know that plans are complete for building the health center for Hancock county, and that the work on this Center will begin early in August. The Center when complete will cost approximately $7,500. It will be built of Hancock county granite and we believe that it will be the finest of the whole of rural Georgia.

We will seek through this Center to serve 100,000 rural Negroes within a radius of fifty miles of this point. We are building the Center out in the country twelve miles from a railroad in order that people may begin now to understand and appreciate the fact that they must look to their own community for the life that really satisfies.

I appreciate the very fine attitude of your paper in regard to the improvement of rural life as it affects all the people.

Industrial College, Ga. B. F. HUBERT.

Hospitals - 1934

Clinic Is Planned For Rural Negroes

Telegraph

SPARTA, Ga., April 24.—A Negro clinic, for rural Negroes, probably the first ever to be established in the country, will be erected soon by Prof Benjamin F. Hubert, of Savannah, president of the Georgia State Industrial college, on his land in the northern section of this county.

4-25-34

The funds for the material will be furnished by Professor Hubert and interested friends, while the labor will be furnished by the government relief office. It is planned to erect the buildings of native Hancock granite, with a modern operating room, diet kitchen and several bedrooms for patients. Minor operations will be performed at this clinic and examinations made for major operations which will be carried to larger hospitals.

The best medical talent in the state and nation will be invited to visit the clinic and hold meetings annually, according to the plans of Hubert.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
June 1. 1934

Behind Headlines

In the Interest of Understanding. New Grady Ought to Stir Pride.

By Tarleton Collier

Affairs at City Hall, as everybody has known for some time, are somewhat complicated by the existence of two schools of political thought. One of these is stirred by jealousy and lack of sympathy for the program of the school department, proclaiming a view that it is over-theoretical and adorned with frills, somewhat namby-pamby and tyrannized, grasping as to city revenue.

TARLETON COLLIER

On the other hand, largely among champions of the school cause, we find a resentment toward Grady Hospital under the new administration of citizen-trustees, the old guard holding that the institution seeks and obtains more than its reasonable proportion of city income and that a sort of dilettante management holds sway.

Both these attitudes are unfortunate and misguided—misguided, because politics is the directing influence in each case. Some day a sympathetic understanding of the problems and logical aspirations of all branches of local government will be established, to the vast benefit of everybody and everything concerned, including a higher effectiveness of operation.

These observations are directed particularly at this time to the case of Grady Hospital, which moves today into a new year of operation under the trustee management, beginning the fourth year of service by Superintendent J. B. Franklin.

It is a proper time therefore to assemble information on the progress and development of Grady Hospital in the last three years, to make an accounting of the results of a policy that appears highly constructive and that has transformed the institution in method and equipment.

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When it is regarded how one person in every four in Fulton County was served last year at Grady Hospital—a high mark of 91,408 patients having been recorded in 1933—it is plain that the trustees' description of the place as a "haven of hope" for many thousands is accurate and justified.

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I appreciate the very fine attitude of your paper in regard to the improvement of rural life as it affects all the people.

Industrial College, Ga. B. F. HUBERT.

NEGRO HOSPITAL WILL BE OPENED

Health Center Will Be Established in Hancock County for Tenant Farmer Class

SPARTA, Ga., June 14.—Plans are being made for the establishment in this county for the first Negro health center which has ever been established in the South, according to Prof. B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia Industrial college, at Savannah, a native of this county.

The cornerstone for the building which will be in the Log Cabin community, will be laid next week with appropriate ceremonies by members of the Negro state medical association. The building will be of local granite and will be large enough to accommodate 25 beds. It will be equipped with an X-ray and all other instruments necessary for the conduct of a modern hospital.

It is the plan of Professor Hubert and the Negro doctors who are interested in this health center, to have clinics all during the year when operations will be performed on members of the race who need treatment. This work will be carried on by the medical association in such a manner that the cost to the patients, all of whom will be Negro tenant farmers, will be small and they will be able to get needed medical attention for themselves and families.

The funds for erecting this health center have been donated by northern and eastern friends of Professor Hubert and the labor will be furnished by the local FERA office. It will be an innovation for the South and will probably be followed by others.

Hospitals - 1934

Illinois.

Jim Crow Rule Scored By City Physicians

By A. N. FIELDS

Some ten days ago I was given the assignment to make certain investigations with respect to charges and counter-charges which in substance declared that the Provident hospital was about to be made a Jim Crow institution.

I was charged with the responsibility of making this investigation not so much for its news value as for the value of the service which the institution in question is rendering to the communinty it serves. I at once realized the importance of the assignment and the extreme necessity of accuracy in so far as reportorially possible.

The assignment required talking with many people, getting their viewpoint and sharing their confidence in many things which honor forbids disclosing. Among them were members of the board of trustees, staff members and others high in official capacity of the Provident hospital. The general consensus of opinion among those interviewed is that the Provident hospital will be made a jim crow hospital, if the word jim crow is to be applied when members of the group are to control, direct and handle exclusively their own training of doctors, nurses and internes.

What Is Object

Among many of those who were consulted, the opinion appeared to be prevalent that the founders of the Provident hospital and those with whom they were associated knew this to be the ultimate objective in the beginning. One prominent physician said that "the money could not have been raised for the establishment of Provident hospital had not there been a tacit understanding that it was to relieve the Billings hospital of embarrassing situations which were constantly arising because of the presence of colored physicians during clinic clerkship at their institution."

When asked what was to be done in the premises he said, "There were two alternatives, which in substance means, sever all connections with the University of Chicago as the parent body and die aborning or else accept what is now being forced upon us and live." His justification for the latter is found in the fact that the University of Chicago made certain guarantees with respect to supporting and sustaining Provident hospital and is making those guarantees good while the citizenry of the group made pledges running into thousands of dollars which have never been made good.

Discusses Jim Crow

This in turn means that conversation and protest unsupported by finance will avail nothing in the present instance. Friday night last, the Association of Cook County Physicians comprising many of the leading doctors of color in the city met in the auditorium of the Provident hospital and among other things attempted to give the jim crow question of the University of Chicago and the Billings hospital's attitude affecting clinic clerkship an airing in their meeting.

Doctor Carl Roberts, Dr. Clarence H. Payne, Dr. Gibbs and one or two others seem to have thought it the better part of valor to soft pedal an open discussion of the University of Chicago's attitude. However, Dr. Joseph A. Berry, the president, had made strong declarations in a paper previously read calling upon the association to take some definite stand. The meeting was adjourned while this subject was under discussion but not before Dr. Herbert Turner has openly charged Dr. Gibbs with knowing that there was discrimination at the Billings hospital.

Later on during the investigation it was discovered that some weeks past Dr. James Hall, full-time clinician at Provident hospital, had arranged a luncheon in which this question was to be discussed looking forward to arriving at some decision on the question involved. Dr. Carl G. Roberts was supposed to have been at this meeting; Dr. Emmet Ray, the new supervisor of medical instruction at Provident; H. V. Wilborn, chairman of division of medicine; Walter Adams, chairman of division of psychiatry; P. M. Santos, chairman of the division of obstetrics; H. P. Cooper, chairman of the department of surgery.

Expected New Opportunities

It was difficult to obtain—that is for publication—what really occurred at this meeting. It is, however, known that every effort was put forth to minimize objections to the University of Chicago program. Dr. Joseph A. Berry expresesd himself with respect to the situation in the following language: "It was my original opinion that the connection of Provident hospital with the University of Chicago would increase the opportunity of Negro medical students and Negro physicians. I thought that our increased contact with professional men of the majority would acquaint them with our abilities and capabilities and thereby open new avenues for under-graduate, graduate, and post-graduate training.

"If it is to follow that all Negroes matriculated in the various large medical schools will be compelled to take their clinical training at Provident hospital, then the connection with the University of Chicago has narrowed rather than broadened the scope of opportunity. It should be our duty to continue to hammer against the forces of prejudice and segregation to the end that we might have equal opportunities."

At a meeting later held by the trustees of the hospital Admiral Blackwood (white) is said to have expressed a strong opinion on the question of medical segregation and urged the trustees of Provident hospital to take a manly stand against it. Dr. Roscoe Giles expressed himself as being unalterably opposed to it, branding the proscription as un-American in principle and in fact and one of which he could not approve.

Dr. Turner Speaks

A statement issued by the Cook County Physicians Association handed the writer by Dr. Herbert C. Turner embraces the following language: "We, the undersigned, hereby make formal protest against any act or acts on the part of Provident hospital or the University of Chicago or both of them that will set up or tend to set up at Provident hospital, a segregated unit of the University of Chicago for the clinical training of Negro medical students of the medical school of the University of Chicago.

"We further authorize and request the constituted authorities of the Cook County Physicians Association to register protest with the board of trustees of Provident hospital, the medical directors of Provident hospital, the trustee board of the University of Chicago, the directors of the university clinic, and all other proper and interested persons or institutions."

A recent announcement was issued from the hospital and presumably by proper authorities that a program making Provident hospital a teaching institution with registration of first students from the medical department of the University of Chicago, was in operation. This statement aroused considerable interest and is no doubt the beginning of the answer to the much-mooted question of medical segregation.

Hospitals - 1934

Iowa

ENTIRE CITY URGED TO JOIN DRIVE FOR BIGGER AND BETTER COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Officials of the Community Hospital association have announced plans for a city-wide membership drive May 28 to June 3, inclusive.

Statements that accompanied the announcement of the drive call attention of the public to the urgent need for generous support of the institution. It is the only institution at present that carries possibility of adequate hospitalization for those able to pay reasonable fees and where patients may receive the professional attention of members of the medical profession of their own race, the statements say.

Attention is called to the lack of adequate hospital facilities generally, there being only 100 beds available for sick colored persons in the city which has a colored population of 50,000.

A corp of volunteer drive workers has been organized under the general chairmanship of John A Patton. Divisional chairmen are, Thomas King, Dr. E. D. Moten, Mrs. Anna Washington, and W. S. Henry.

Officers of the Community Hospital association are: Rev. M. W. Clair, Jr., president; Mrs. Pauline Batties, vice-president; Lionel Artis, secretary, and Marcus F. Stewart, treasurer.

Officers of the association have been repeatedly commended for their loyalty to a common cause so vital to the welfare of the colored community. They serve without pay.

For such time as is required to build the hospital into a self-supporting institution, the lion's share of operating revennue most come from public contributions. Among recent contributors are: Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Linthecome, Dr. and Mrs. M. Batties, J. W. Esterline, Mr and Mrs. Oliver Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Artis, Rev. and Mrs M. W. Clair, Jr., Dr. John Benson, Dr. and Mrs. Ezra Alexander Mr and Mrs. John A. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. J. King, and The Indianapolis Recorder

The hospital was formed several years ago unnder the direction of the Community Hospital Guild, an organization of public spirited women. Recently control management was taken over by the hospital association. The building is located at 2116 Boulevard place. Ownership rests in the hands of the people of the community. It is operated without profit to any individual.

A free prenatal clinic has already been established. Others will be established in the near future, officials assert. All of the city's 24 colored physicians are members of the staff. Leading white consulting physicians are to be added later.

June 4 has been designated as "Hospital Day" and will be observed appropriately in all churches of the city.

Hospitals-1934

Bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society St. Louis Mo.

MAR 23 1934

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PATIENTS

The Peoples Hospital here in St. Louis, located at 3447 Pine Boulevard, is a well equipped private hospital for colored patients. Ward rates may be had as low as $10.00 per week for part pay patients and private and semi-private rooms range upward to a maximum of $21.00 per week. There are charity beds available at times.

The members of the Peoples Hospital want the members of the St. Louis Medical Society to know that the hospital would like to serve them and that no reasonable request for hospitalization will be turned down, regardless of ability of respective patient to pay or not to pay.

Dr. Blair W. Carter is Superintendent and the Board of Directors is composed of the following: Mrs. Willa P. Allen, Dr. W. B. Christian, Dr. G. A. Gaikins, Miss Areatha Hankal, Mr. Langston Harrison, Mr. Hutchins Inge, Rev. R. D. S. Putney, Dr. M. G. Seelig, Dr. E. T. Taylor, Mr. J. Arthur Turner.

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN
JUN 15 1934

On Building a New Infirmary

Editor, the Missourian:

The loss of Boone County's Infirmary reminds me of a story Dr. D. R. McAnnally told one morning in one of his English classes at M. U. in 1878.

Some inmates had been asphyxiated at the St. Louis County Infirmary. He, as editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat wrote a story about this happening, closed it with these words "Rattle the bones over the stones nothing but a pauper nobody owns." He said the irate manager came to his office hunting the author of the story. He put him off by telling him the man who wrote that story had gone to Illinois.

It was fortunate that this fire happened in the day time as some lives might have been lost had it happened at night. As only the walls are standing, one thinks of the question of fire-proof building.

As a temporary structure has been built the County Court should deliberate in providing permanent buildings. There should be a main building absolutely fire-proof and large enough for the near future with provisions to be enlarged in the future. There should be a new fire-proof building for the Negroes. The present building is inadequate, a fire trap and a disgrace and should be replaced now. Then a separate building or isolation ward should be provided for the sick.

It is well that it is now over the hill to the County Infirmary instead of the poor house—our unfortunate instead of poor. This is all in keeping with President Roosevelt's recent great message to Congress. I note the presiding judge says the county is out of debt, intimating that these buildings could be built without a bond issue. The county only has a bonded indebtedness of $90,000 counting the new jail bonds. The County Court should call an election to be held at the August Primary (if an election would be legal at that date) to vote a 60 to 75 thousand bond issue to build these buildings. I still maintain as long as money costs 8 per cent all public buildings should be built with 4 per cent bonds running over a period of twenty years.

Colonel Hugh Miller writes me that the United States government has withdrawn its 30 per cent proposition on public buildings so it is too late to get government aid, as these buildings will have to be built by the county at its own expense.—J. B. Cole.

White Craftsmen On Colored Hospital, Band Colored Men

St. Louis, Mo.,—(ANP)—Work said to have been awarded part on the administration building of of the [illegible] installation and emthe Homer G. Phillips hospital, ployed a Negro skilled worker. at Kennedy avenue and Whittier street, is at a standstill. Union B. Sumlach, secretary of the the setters on the job have been General Tile and Marble company, on a strike nearly four weeks. said his company is the one involved and has been definitely award-

The tile setters, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are striking because a contracting firm which does not employ A. F. of L. members is Association of St. Louis, an organization of about 300 contractors of which the General Tile and Marble Company is one, declared:

"Our Association is affiliated with the Allied Building Crafts Union. This union which has about 3,000 members is not associated with the A. F. of L."

"This strike is simply an attempt on the part of the American Federation of Labor to force our members out.

"The Allied Building Crafts Union will continue to insist on the validity of the contract gven the General Tile and Marble Co., to insure the right of contractors to employ union labor other than that affiliated with the A. F. of L."

Charles Collier, industrial secretary of the Urban League, pointed out the Negro's interest in the dispute.

"The American Federation of labor," he said, rules out Negroes as skilled workmen. The Allied Crafts Union's membership is open to the Negro and white man alike, the only requisite being skill.

"If the General Tile and Marble Company goes ahead on the hospital job, Negro skilled workers will be employedthere. It is a sorry comment that Negroes should be denied the right to work, as skilled workers, on a building meant for them, and a bond issue item which they heartily approved with their vote druing the special election here sometime ago."

ed a contract. The company has already delivered $3,000 worth of tile, he said.

J. J. Collins, Jr., chairman of the Allied Building Contractor's

HOLYOKE, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT-TELEGRAM

SEP 18 1934

Another Step Forward

Saint Louis has just opened a great new hospital for Negroes. It happened to be most fortunately under the supervision of a white sisterhood, the Roman Catholic Sisters of Saint Mary, but it is to be developed, with the help of God, into an entire dependence upon Negro management. At present, although the general and financial administration of the institution is in the hands of the Sisters, affiliated with St. Louis University School of Medicine, the staff consists of an active staff of forty-seven physicians, all colored; a consulting or courtesy staff and an advisory staff, composed of the heads of departments of the School of Medicine. The nursing staff comprises the Sisters, who give the actual bedside care, a corps of Negro graduate nurses, and the student nurses from the School of Nursing. Twenty students were enrolled in the first class, representing six states, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama.

The nursing course offered is a three year one, leading to the diploma of Graduate Nurse. The lectures in the various nursing subjects are given by members of the St. Louis University School of Medicine and a number of the Sisters; all laboratory work is carried on at the School of Medicine. The school is accredited by the Missouri State Board of Examiners of Nurses. The institution has a capacity of one hundred and thirty beds. There are thirty private rooms, forty double rooms, and sixty ward beds, as well as twenty-four bassinets. The building most fortunately was left to the Sisters, whose dream had long been just such a hospital for the colored race, when old Saint Mary's Infirmary was replaced by the handsome new Firmin Desloge Memorial Hospital. The realization of this dream of the Sisterhood and especially of its superior, Mother Concordia, answers a dire need which has grown acutely in the years since the great war, when our middle western cities have had vast Negro additions to their populations. Tragic indeed, and challenging, is it to see the splendid old neighborhoods in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and elsewhere teeming with Negroes, whose needs, educational, sanitary, social, religious, are an ever growing problem in city management.

The Saint Louis Hospital for Negroes is a definite answer to a part of this problem. Its solution grew out of the attitude towards the colored race as touching and sensibly voiced by these Sisters, who have given their lives to work among them. They say:

When we picture to ourselves a colored physician, we see a man endowed with the same faculties of mind and heart as is his white brother; with ideals and aspirations which should be realized, if not possible thru his own endeavor, then in cooperation with those who can and ought to help him. When we think of a colored nurse, it is of a young woman of high character, forgetful of self and anxious to give aid to those of her own

people who cannot help themselves. Should she not be encouraged and sustained in her ideals?

When we contemplate a Negro patient, we think of one of God's creatures whom He has endowed with an immortal soul; with a body, suffering as we see it, with "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" with a heart sensitive to disappointment and discouragement. Beneath all, there is the undeniable right which is his to that care and sympathy which will soothe his heart, mend, if possible the ills of his body, and give him that strength realized only by the comforting truths of religion.

Hospitals-1934

Michigan

NEW HOSPITAL IN DETROIT OPENS DOORS

DETROIT — The new Parkside Hospital, formerly the Dunbar Memorial, threw open its doors New Year's day for the inspection of the public.

The formal opening services were held from 2 to 9 p. m. A reception was held at 5 p. m.

New Equipment

The building which formerly housed the Dunbar Hospital, has been remodelled and redecorated, and new equipment has been installed. The hospital is open to all qualified physicians and will admit all patients without restrictions as to race or creed.

The staff of the hospital has elected Dr. Charles F. Green, president; Dr. James J. McClendon, secretary, and Dr. Herbert E. Sim, treasurer. The board of trustees includes both white and Negro physicians and laymen. Members of the board are:

Fred Butzel, white, attorney, president; John C. Dancey, executive secretary Detroit Urban League, secretary; Louis C. Blount, president local branch N. A. A. C. P., and secretary of the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance company, treasurer; Dr. W. L. Babcock, white, director of Grace Hospital, white; Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president of the Housewives League; Dr. Robert Greenidge, Dr. J. N. Wills, Dr. C. C. Ames, W. W. Dean, W. J. Fields, Mrs. A. M. Green, Charles R. Webb, Harry S. Pope, Donald J. Marshall, and Mrs. G. M. Humphrey.

Bethesda Hospital Is Voted 'Clean Bill' by Medical Men

Special Board Finds Political Plot Was Responsible for False Reports

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Following a six weeks survey of Detroit's supplementary tuberculosis sanitariums ordered by the Wayne county board of auditors, the hospitals were given a clean bill and the charges made against them by County Auditor Ray D. Schneider and County Physician D. Wesley Johnston have been summarily dropped.

The investigating committee, appointed by the board of county auditors, included some of the most outstanding men in the medical profession. They were Dr. William J. Cassidy, incoming president of the Wayne County Medical society; Dr. Charles G. Jennings, superintendent of the Charles Godwin Jennings hospital; Dr. Angus McLean, ex-president of the Wayne County Medical society and one of the leading surgeons on the staff of Harper hospital; Dr. J. Milton Robb, ear, eye, nose and throat specialist at Harper hospital and also an ex-president of the Wayne County Medical society; Dr. H. W. Plaggemeyer, a prominent urologist, connected with the staffs of Receiving and Grace hospitals and also an ex-president of the Wayne County Medical society, and Dr. I. W. Ruskin.

Dr. A. E. Thomas

Four Investigated

Four of the sanitariums which were under fire are Race-owned and manned by Race physicians and nurses. The fight was apparently centered upon Bethesda hospital, largest of the four, of which Dr. Alf E. Thomas is superintendent. This institution has a bed capacity of 92.

The committee's report revealed that there are 1,857 whites and 505 Race members hospitalized in Wayne county tuberculosis sanitarium. Only about 175 of the Race patients are hospitalized in the Race owned hospitals. Prior to 1929, during which year the board of health developed the supplementary private hospital system for the purpose of controlling the spread of tuberculosis, there was a waiting list of from 500 to 1,000 registered victims of the disease, an unproportionately large number of whom were of our Race. The facilities now at the disposal of the board of health make possible the hospitalization of each new case discovered, and a very satisfactory decrease in the death rate has resulted.

Death Rate Declines

The report stated that notwithstanding the "specious claims" sometimes made, there is no specific treatment for tuberculosis, that medication has limited usefulness and that the main factors continue to be rest, food and hygenic surroundings with an encouraging percentage of cures and arrests in those cases susceptible to surgery. Detroit's declining death rate from tuberculosis from a ratio of 95.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 1928 to 66.7 deaths per 100,000 last year provides statistical and convincing "justification of the method adopted by the board of health to meet this emergency."

The report made special mention of the tuberculosis problem among Detroit's Race population. In 1928 the death rate from the disease was eight times the white death rate, but in 1933 the Race rate was only five times greater. The committee recommended that much of the burden of education and amelioration rests upon physicians and nurses of the Race. The reduction in death rate thus far obtained is in itself a high tribute to the Race physicians and nurses of Detroit who are engaged in tuberculosis work.

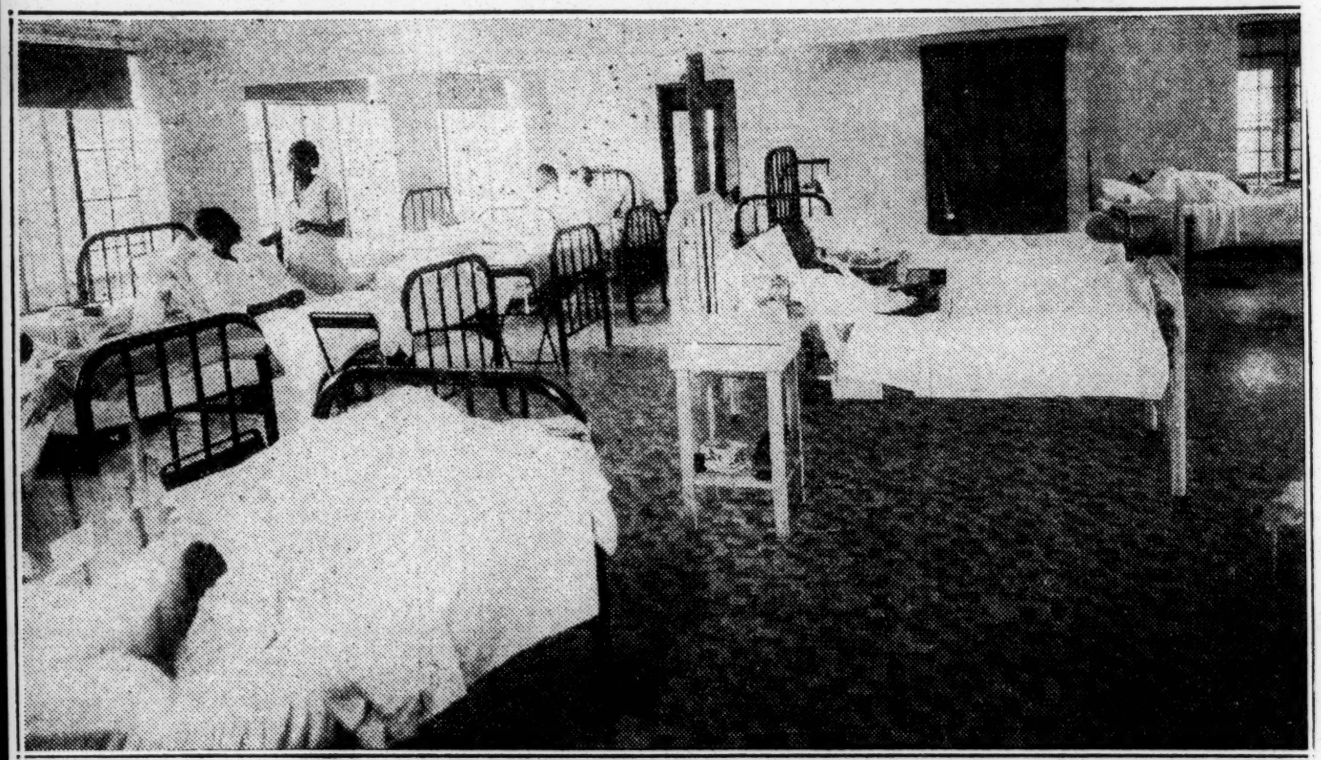
Scores Politics

"In conclusion, your committee feels that no political influences or person considerations should enter into or confuse the problem of the care of tuberculosis and the protection of the health of the community." It had been obvious to all those closely connected with the situation that the fight against the supplementary hospitals was of both a personal and political nature.

Dr. I. W. Ruskin, practically unknown to the medical profession in Detroit until he was appointed to the investigating committee upon the insistence of Auditor Schneider, submitted a minority report signed only by himself in which he charged that at least one of the private hospitals obtained its patients by "intrigue, bribery, corruption and blackmail." However, he failed to state just which hospital he had in mind. The board of county auditors disregarded Dr. Ruskin's report and promptly closed the investigation.

The report of the investigating committee which was headlined in all of the Detroit daily newspapers last Thursday really marks the end of a bitter fight waged by politicians, would-be Race leaders and a small group of Race physicians against the Race-owned sanitariums. The clean bill given these institutions by such eminent medical men and hospital authorities as those who were on the committee must have eliminated all doubts from the minds of all fair-minded Detroiters.

HOSPITAL APPROVED BY EXPERTS



In the photo above is shown one of the large, airy and well lighted tuberculosis wards in Bethesda hospital, Detroit, Mich. A nurse is also shown taking a patient's temperature. The sanitarium is manned by Race physicians and nurses, is Race-owned and Dr. Alf. E. Thomas is the superintendent. It has a bed capacity of 92. Facilities and equipment at Bethesda hospital are the most modern obtainable.

Hospitals-1934

New Jersey

Dr. J.A. Kenney Heads 20-Year Drive For Negro Hospital Fund

Clay
Newark
Nov 23 1934

Dr. John A. Kenny of Newark N. J., former head of the John A Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, and personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Negro National Hospital Fund, at a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters 347 Madison avenue, on Friday.

This fund proposes to raise $150 000,000 in a twenty-year campaign, to provide hospitalization for Negro patients, and training for Negro physicians, nurses and social workers.

The Board of Trustees will be composed of 14 Negroes and eleven white leaders. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman and Bishop Charles K. Gilbert of the P. E. Church have accepted membership on the board. Other members of the board will consist of five physicians, five lawyers, and ten laymen. The five selections in the field of medicine were announced as Drs. J. G. Vaughn, Edward Hume, Kenny, M. E. DuBissette and Gladstone Hinkson.

The $150,000,000 will be contributed at the rate of 1 cent a week from each of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the country, the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, secretary of the Association, explained. The money will be used to establish seventy-five hospitals, one in each city with a population of more than 10,000 Negroes.

New York.

Hospitals-1934

20-YEAR DRIVE OPENS FOR NEGRO HOSPITALS

$150,000,000 Fund to Be Raised by Contributions of One Cent a Week.

2-24-34

A twenty-year campaign to raise $150,000,000 to provide hospitalization for Negro patients and training for Negro physicians, nurses and social workers was opened yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. headquarters at 347 Madison Avenue. A board of trustees composed of fourteen Negroes and eleven white leaders will be named to guide the project.

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman and Bishop Charles K. Gilbert will serve on the board, together with three Negro ministers yet unnamed, according to the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, secretary of the new organization, which is to be called the Negro National Hospital Fund. Other members on the board will consist of five physicians, five lawyers and ten laymen. The five selections in the field of medicine were announced as Dr. J. G. Vaughn, Dr. Edward Hume, Dr. John A. Kenney, Dr. M. E. DuBissett and Dr. Gladstone V. Hinkson.

Dr. Kenney, who was the private physician of the late Booker T. Washington and is now secretary of the National Hospital Association and the editor of The Medical Journal of the National Medical Association, is to serve as chairman of the board of trustees.

The $150,000,000 will be contributed at the rate of 1 cent a week from each of the 12,000,000 Negroes in this country, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie explained. The money will be used to establish seventy-five hospitals, one in every city with a population of more than 10,000 Negroes.

The first hospital will be erected in Harlem as soon as sufficient money to begin work is raised, it

The organization behind the movement is known as the Negro National Hospital Fund and the amount to be raised will, it is hoped, be contributed at the rate of 1 cent a week from each of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States. The money will be used to establish seventy-five hospitals, one in every city with a population of more than 10,000 Negroes. The first hospital is to be erected in Harlem as soon as sufficient money is raised to begin work.

NEGROES' HOSPITAL AIMS.

They Hope to Raise $150,000,000 for Institutions in the U. S.

2-28-34

A twenty-year campaign to raise $150,000,000 to provide modern hospitalization for Negro patients and adequate training for Negro physicians, nurses and social workers has been started in New York, says The Modern Hospital. A board of trustees composed of fourteen Negroes and eleven white leaders is to be appointed to guide the project.

Hospitals-1934

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 11, 1934

Governor Is Favorable To Plea Of Negroes

Conference On Proposal That Negro Internes Be Given Place On Staff Of State Hospital For Insane At Goldsboro Is Held.

A proposal that negro internes be given a place on the staff of the State Hospital for the Insane at Goldsboro was favorably received by Governor Ehringhaus, Dr. Edson Blackman said last night upon his return from Raleigh where a conference on this matter was held with the governor Friday afternoon.

Dr. Blackman is president of the state organization of negro doctors and headed a committee from this organization which conferred with the governor.

The Goldsboro hospital is the state institution for the negro insane. "We found Governor Ehringhaus very sympathetic," Dr. Blackman said. The governor promised that he would refer the matter to the hospital's trustees and indicated that he would strongly favor adoption of the proposal.

Dr. Blackman said that his society wants to make an arrangement whereby four young negro doctors will be assigned to the hospital each year and receive the benefit of training in the treatment of the insane.

"There has been a marked increase in insanity and the negro race has its share in this increase and we need this opportunity to train the doctors of our race in the treatment of such cases," Dr. Blackman said.

He pointed out that as internes serve without pay the only cost would be the cost of their board and lodging.

The hospital does not now have internes on its staff, he said.

Dr. Blackman said the committee found the governor extremely interested in the general question of the health of the negro people of the state and apparently desirous of assisting in any way possible the betterment of the condition.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
April 26, 1934

Duke Gives $5,896 Fund For Jubilee

Negro Hospital Gets Huge Belated Allotment from Medical Foundation

Jubilee hispital for Negroes in Henderson was one of eight North Carolina hospitals to receive allotments in $56,612 apportioned by the Duke Endowment at Charlotte in a supplemental distribution following the main apportionments announced a month ago. The new funds, which became known today give Jubilee the huge sum of $5 896.

The allotment represents one dollar per day for each charity case treated at the hospital during the year 1933.

There was a slight delay in the final approval of the hospital's reporting earlier in the spring, with the result that it did not receive attention along with the others. It was said at that time that Jubilee would be taken care of in the supplemental distribution.

The Vance County Hospial and Maria Parham hospital here both shared in the distribution announced in March, and altogether sime $10,000 to $12,000 comes to local institutions from the endowment's 1934 allotments.

The benefitting hospitals and the amounts they will receive: Goldsboro hospital $8,333; Jubilee hospital, Henderson $5,9886; Lincoln hospital, Durham $24,5 1; North Carolina Baptist hospital, Winston-Salem $8,953; Reeves hospital, Lincolnton $1,117; Junior League Baby hospital, Charlotte $1,170; Junior eague Hospital for Incurables, Winston-Salem $6,015; Juvenile Relief association, Winston Salem $467.

It was announced alsi that Norman Cocke, of Charlotte, had been elected vice president of the Duke endowment succeeding the late W. S. Lee.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
April 27, 1934

NEGRO HOSPITAL HOLDS GRADUATION

Commissioner Wade, Colonel Taylor, Dr. Codington and Others Speak

The Community (colored) hospital graduated three nurses from its training school last night at exercises at which James E. L. Wade, city commissioner of public works, was the commencement speaker.

Mr. Wade emphasized the importance of the nurse to the community, stressing especially the elements of character, duty and service that enter into her career. He commended to the graduates the life of Florence Nightingale, founder of modern nursing.

Col. Walker Taylor, insuror and one of the founders of the hospital, awarded the diplomas. He urged the graduates to spread the gospel of health and character among the members of the race, and declared the diplomas representative of the foundation on which the nurse must build her career.

Dr. H. A. Codington, a consulting surgeon for the hospital, outlined briefly the courses of study which the studeat nurses receive. He declared the work at Community hospital compares favorably with that of other similar institutions. Dr. Codington has been a consulting surgeon for the hospital for more than eight years.

Class pins were awarded by Dr. E. U. DuBissonette, the dental member of the surgical staff. The prize for the best record in scholarship, deportment and practical nursing was awarded to Lillie Bell Smith of Lake Waccamaw. The presentation was by Dr. S. R. Rosamond.

Selections were given by the Williston high school glee club and the choir of Shiloh Baptist church, where the program was held. Rev. W. H. Moore, pastor of the church, presided.

More than a thousand persons attended the exercises, and a large number of others were unable to find space in the building.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
May 8, 1934

NEGROES MAKE GIFT TO COUNTY

Teachers Make Up Fund of $35 to Be Used at Mecklenburg Sanatorium.

Mecklenburg county officials yesterday were delighted with the receipt of a check for $35 from the Mecklenburg County Negro Teachers' association "for promotion of health at the Mecklenburg sanatorium as you may deem necessary."

The check was presented to the board of county commissioners in regular May session and drew the praise of the entire board membership. A letter was ordered written to acknowledge the gift and give the county's official thanks for it and especially for the spirit that prompted the gift. Each year the association makes a gift to the hospital. The money, it was ordered, will be used in the negro section of the hospital.

The board received for consideration an offer of McDonald's, Inc., local automobile service company, to lease the old courthouse property on South Tryon at East Third street, but voted to table consideration of the offer, since the present lease on the property does not expire until next February, when another board will have assumed office. The company offered to lease the property for 10 years and at that time deed to the county a $40,000 combined master service station and office building which it would build as soon as the property should be turned over to the company—and to pay $400 a month rental.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
May 27, 1934

NEGRO INTERNES TO MEET HERE TUESDAY

Former Internes Of St. Agnes Hospital To Attend Clinic In Raleigh

The fifth annual session of former internes of St. Agnes Hospital here will be held Tuesday at the hospital under direction of Dr. Lemuel T. Delany, supervisor of clinics.

There will be a surgical clinic at 8 o'clock in the morning, with Dr. Hartford Burwell, of Freedman Hospital, Washington, in charge. A ward walk led by Dr. Delany at 11 o'clock will be next on the program.

Dr. Elbert L. Persons, of Duke University, will lecture on diabetes and Dr. W. F. Clark of the St. Agnes Hospital staff, will be in charge of the pathological conference from 12:30 o'clock to 1 o'clock. Luncheon will be served in the nurses dining room and the visiting doctors will be guests of Superintendent Frances A. Worrall, R. N.

The afternoon program will consist of addresses by Dr. W. C. Davison, dean of the School of Medicine of Duke University; Dr. H. A. Royster, surgeon-in-chief, St. Agnes Hospital; and Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, former president of the National Medical Association. Among those who will assist at the clinic will be: Dr. S. P. Sebastian, resident surgeon of L. Richards on Memorial Hospital; Dr. Edson E. Blackman, attending surgeon, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte; and Dr. C. W. Furlonge, Smithfield.

The meeting will close at 9 o'clock with a smoker at the home of Dr. Delany.

NEGRO CLINIC IS EXPECTED TO OPEN THIS WEEK

Formal opening of the Reuben H. Bryant negro clinic at 16 1-2 Eagle street is expected to be held this week. Tentative plans are for the clinic to be open on Tuesdays and Fridays.

A corps of negro physicians and dentists have volunteered their services and equipment for the clinic. Negroes of all ages will be given treatment.

The clinic was named for the late Dr. Reuben H. Bryant, negro physician of Asheville.

Asheville, N. C.
May 31 1934

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD

JUN 8 1934

CHARITY HOSPITALIZATION

It has been and is our understanding that money appropriated by the city or the county for hospitalization of charity

patients is for the purpose of discharging a part of the obligation society owes its unfortunate members and not primarily for the benefit of hospitals rendering service to charity patients. This understanding is borne out by the unanimous verdict that cities and counties never appropriate enough to pay the full cost of treating charity patients.

On that theory, it seems to us, money appropriated by the city or county for hospitalization of charity patients should be apportioned among hospitals which treaty charity patients from Durham. How else can city and county authorities proceed and be fair to each institution or fair to charity patients, which is of first importance?

It so happens that in Durham we have three hospitals that provide accommodations for charity patients, Watts, Duke and Lincoln. Watts accepts white patients only, Lincoln accepts Negro patients only while Duke accepts white and Negro patients. There is no agency hereabouts that searches out charity patients and sends them to this or that hospital. The welfare and health departments may scratch the service in this field but hardly more. The fact is there is no established functioning agency that says what is and what is not a charity case. Often, according to our information classification is not made until after admittance. This has to be true in emergency cases.

In the light of these facts and in the absence of any public understanding to the contrary, we see nothing to the contention that Duke hospital should not share in the city appropriations for treating charity patients. The fact is Duke hospital can offer certain services Watts hospital cannot and perchance Watts excells in certain other particulars. But the point is all admit and treat charity patients from Durham. The public expects hospitals to behave in that manner. The public likewise assumes that public money donated for that purpose goes toward the defraying of expenses incurred by hospitals rendering charity hospital zation.

We can think of no more equitable way of approaching the problem than the distribution of whatever amount the city appropriates on the basis of patients treated at each hospital. Unless that is done nothing but a dislike to thoroughly commercial hospitalization hinders the penalized hospital from refusing charity patients, throwing the full responsibility and burden upon the hospital given the lion's share of city appropriations.

In short, if the city is going to give its appropriation to Watts hospital and none to Duke, it has no right to expect Duke to accept charity patients from Durham. Moreover if the full charity load is handed over to Watts our guess is that Watts will insist upon repeated increase in donations, because charity patients do not yield hospitals revenue. It seems to us, therefore, that from the standpoint of community unity, appropriations for hospitalization of charity patients should be apportioned on a per patient day basis.

Hospitals-1934

South Carolina

Anderson, S. C. Independent
January 13, 1934

Will Remodel Negro Ward at Hospital Here

Approved by the state public works office, a CWA grant for the improvement and alteration of the negro ward at the Anderson county hospital was announced yetserday by A. Howard Patterson, county civil works administrator.

The proposed work will cost approximately $3,500, of which $2.000 will be expended for material. This item will be borne jointly by the federal government and the local hospital.

Plans for the improvements are being made by C. W. Fant, local architect, and bids for the material will be secured by Vance Sullivan, resident engineer for the civil works administration, within the next few days. It is planned to have preliminary arrangements ready to start actual work by January 19.

The proposed change will consist largely in re-arranging the negro ward, but it will not be enlarged. The change has long been needed, hospital officials state.

Application for funds from the CWA was made by Dr. Frank Wrenn, superintendent of the hospital.

The hospital association last year expended about $25,000 for the construction of a new nurses' home and completing other improvements.

DR. J. H. HALE HOLDS CLINIC IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Globe and Independent

2-16-34

Nashville, Tenn.

Union, S. C. (Special)—The second annual clinic of the Union Community Hospital was held Thursday Feb. 8, with Dr. J. H. Hale of Nashville as the guest surgeon. Physicians and laymen came from all parts of the state and also from North Carolina and Georgia to greet the noted surgeon, who is professor of surgery at Meharry Medical College and also President-Elect of the National Medical Association. The operation room was packed with both white and colored physicians The white surgeons gave way to Dr Hale. It was the first time that some of them had ever seen a Negro physician perform an operation.

There were 75 physicians present the largest attendance of medical men ever to assemble here. During the day there were 21 operations performed, 7 major and 14 minor operations. There was a great attendance of citizens Thursday night to hear Dr. Hale speak. Dr. Hale left here for Florida where he will hold another clinic. Dr. L. O. Miller of Asheville, N. C., who is putting on the market a drug, which it is claimed will reduce blood pressure, and Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, Tenn. President of the National Hospital Association, were also present.

The Union Hospital here is only one year old, and has for its superintendent Dr. L. W. Long, a former Walden College football and basketball star.

Hospitals - 1934

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn., Times
February 21, 1934

NEGRO PHYSICIANS DEMAND HOSPITAL

Delegation Pushes Fight for Use of Erlanger.

Tells City Commission Will Not Allow Matter to Drop —Bass Assures Action.

Irked by the lack of action on their request that facilities be provided at Erlanger hospital to enable colored doctors and surgeons to treat their patients there, a delegation of Negro physicians again appeared before the city commission yesterday.

Dr. W. A. Thompson, spokesman for the delegation, said that several weeks ago the commission was asked to request the board of trustees of Erlanger to submit an estimate of the cost of necessary facilities to provide accommodations for the Negro doctors, but since that time nothing had been heard concerning the proposal.

Mayor Bass told the delegation that the request had been promptly forwarded to the board of trustees, but that no reply had been received. He assured the delegation that the request for estimates would be repeated at once.

Dr. Thompson said the Negro doctors were determined to push the proposal to a finish and that the delegation would come before the commission again next Tuesday to learn what steps had been taken to provide the facilities requested.

The proposal of the Negro doctors has been approved by the city commission and Judge Will Cummings, and, according to Dr. Thompson, has the full support of many of the colored organizations and leaders of the city.

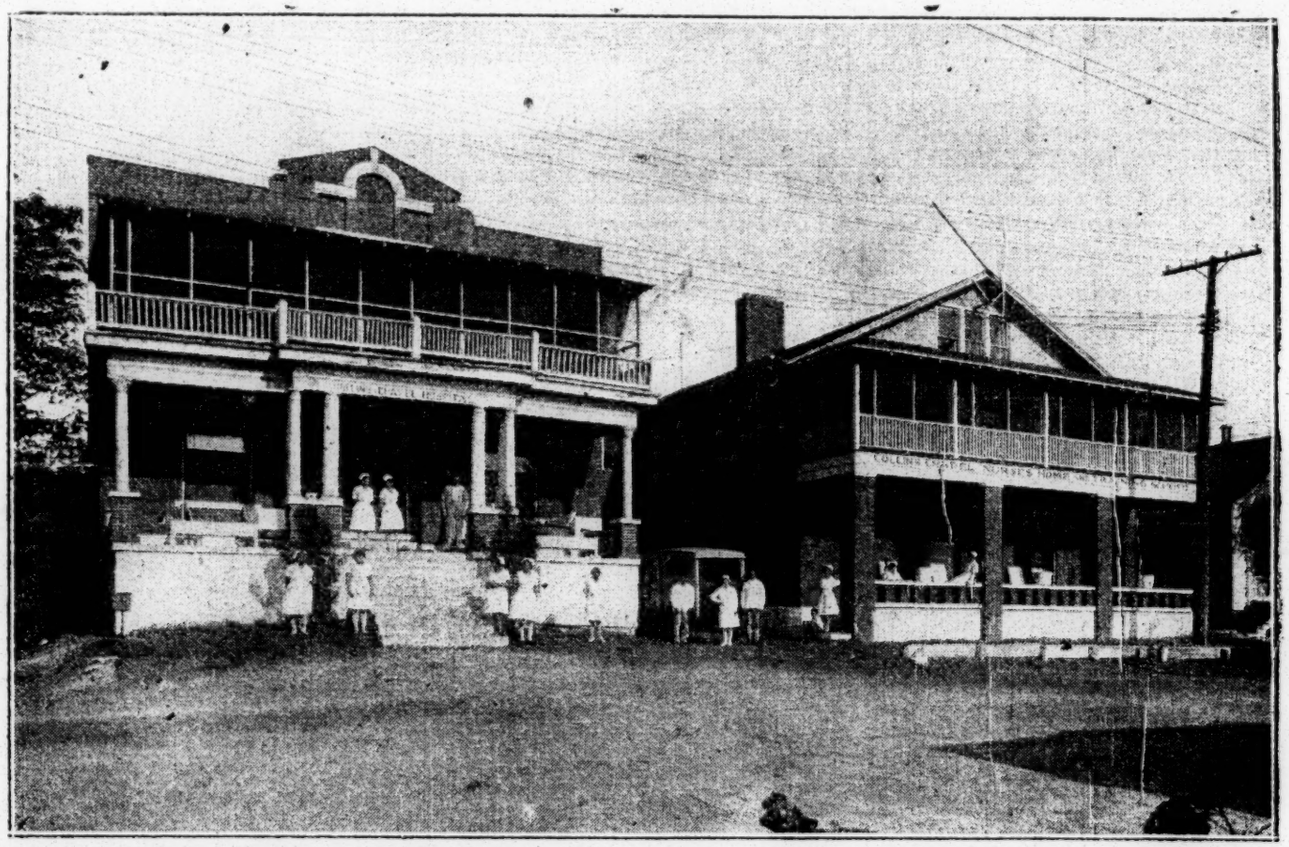
The resolution appropriating $5,000 to advertise Chattanooga in connection with the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans here in June was passed on final reading on motion of Mayor Bass.

An ordinance providing for the renewal of the franchise of the Southern railroad for the use of tracks on Foundry alley and King street was passed on second reading on motion of Commissioner Zach Taylor.

Commissioner Cash reported collections for the past week as follows: Golf links, $33; golf clubhouse, $170.75; wholesale curb market, $13.66; Central market house, $184; concessions, $67.75.

Commissioner Bryan reported the expenditure of $45,442.40 in the police and fire department for the month of January, and also submitted a list of prisoners released on his order from the city jail.

COLLINS CHAPEL HOSPITAL



The Collins Chapel Hospital and Nurses Training School, located in North Memphis on Ashland street, is proving of real service, not only to those who receive treatment there, but to nurses from the Tri-states who learn their professional there. The head surgeon and superintendent is Dr. W. S. Martin, one of Memphis' most widely known professional men.

COLORED HOSPITAL NEEDING FURNACE

Columbia, Tenn., Daily Herald
November 13, 1934

According to A. J. Armstrong, manager, the Maury County Colored Hospital is greatly in need of better heating facilities. The members of Hospital Circle No. 1 are making an effort to install a furnace. Several members of the circle have been duly authorized by the board of trustees to solicit funds.

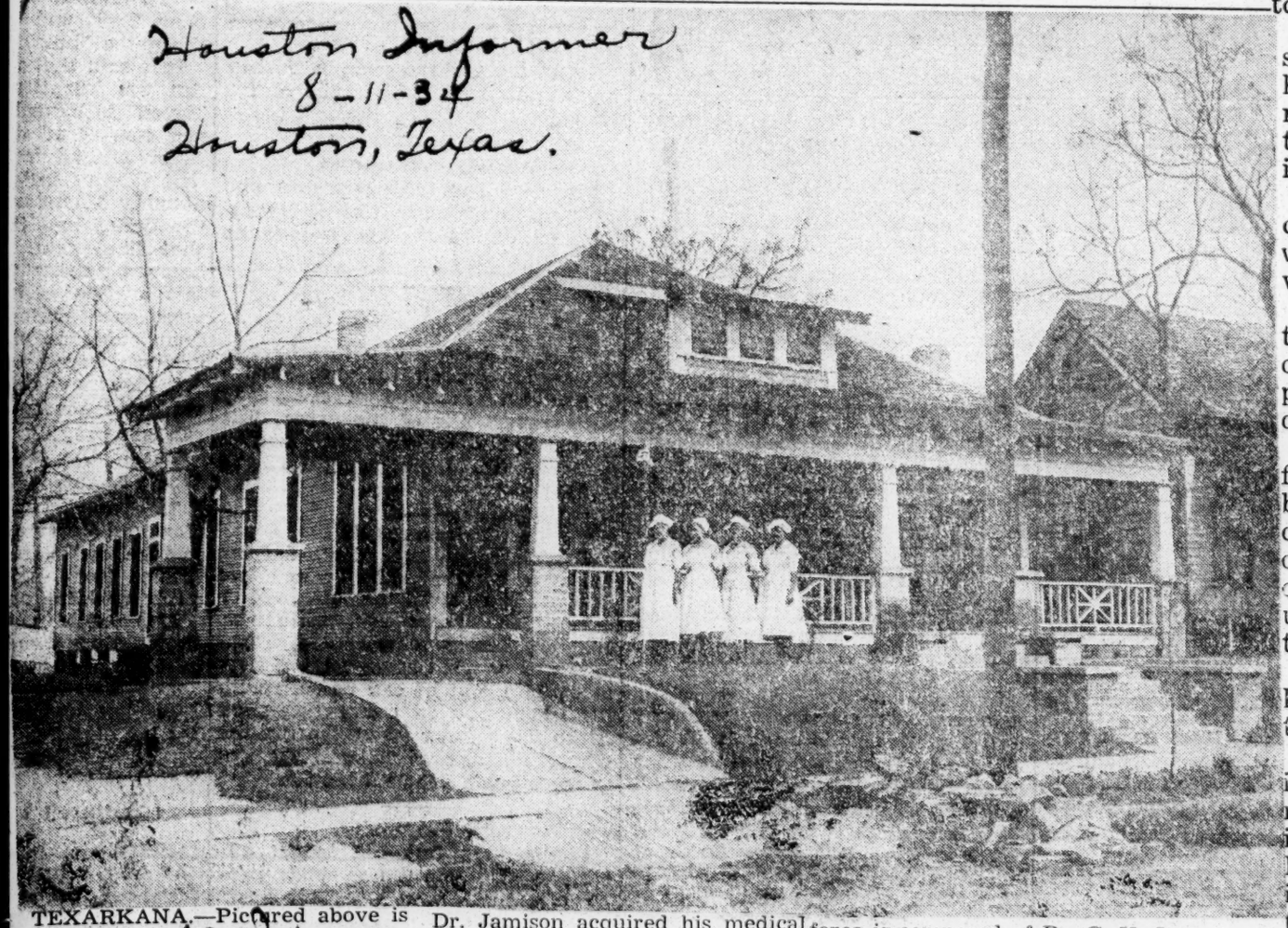
The public will be called upon to assist in making the conditions better for the inmates of the hospital, and all donations will be highly appreciated, Armstrong states.

Texas.

Hospitals-1934

The Jamison Sanitarium Serves East Texas With a Full Staff

Houston Informer
8-11-34
Houston, Texas.



TEXARKANA.—Pictured above is the Jamison Sanitarium, the only institution of its kind among our people in Texarkana or within a radius of fifty or more miles of the twin cities.

Houston Informer
8-11-34
Houston, Texas

As can be easily seen the structure is elegant in appearance and commodious in its appointments. Private and public wards are available, with capable well trained nurses to supervise the wards and attend the needs of the patients coming under their care.

Dr. U. G. Jamison, the genius of this institution, is easily Texarkana's first citizen, having arrived at this high station through unselfish service to his people. Much of the acclaim heaped upon the doctor is from the hundreds of grateful patients, scattered throughout this territory whose lives he has prolonged free from the torturing pangs of disease.

Dr. Jamison acquired his medical education in the University of Illinois, one of the best medical schools in the country. Not content with a thorough original preparation, he keeps abreast of the times and the progress of his profession by making frequent trips to the Mayo Brothers Clinic. In discussing this matter recently with an East Texas Informer reporter, the doctor said, "I feel I owe it to my patients to keep myself prepared for giving them the best there is to be had in the practice of medicine and surgery."

Dr. Jamison takes an immediate and sincere interest in every purpose for the promotion of his people. In these kind of movements he is usually found in the lead. Fortunately for our people they do not question his leadership, fortunate for him he has never led us astray.

The personnel of the sanitarium force is composed of Dr. G. U. Jamison, surgeon in chief with Dr. W. T. Thompson and Dr. O. W. McPeters members of the staff. Miss Cleopatra Jones, head nurse, who has been with the institution for the past six years, is leaving Saturday for Chicago, where she will spend several weeks doing post-graduate work in nursing.

Other members of the staff are Misses Annie Bell Jones, Evelyn Gurley and Miss Caldwell.

Besides well appointed building, clean comfortable quarters, capable doctors and nurses, the hospital is equipped with all modern machinery, instruments, and other physical equipment. The operating room is complete in every way including standard X-ray machine.

JEFFERSON DAVIS HOSPITAL FRACAS

Defender 8-25-34 Houston

According to the daily newspapers last week, a colored man was arrested and charged with attempt to murder two white doctors or internes at the Jefferson Davis (county-city) Hospital.

The news stories quoted one of the hospital attaches with the statement that the Negro man became enraged when they asked him to remove his hat and forthwith he attacked the two white men with some dangerous instrument; while the Negro stated that all the trouble was precipitated by the white attaches of the institution.

The daily papers stated further that during the fracas the colored man's mother and wife joined him in the attack on the white men, yet no charges were preferred against the two colored women and they were not arrested.

Since The Defender does not know what transpired to lead up to this regrettable disturbance, it can not place the finger of blame on either of the belligerents; but a hospital ought to be the last place for staging a fight, and a little official and functionary tact can prevent any such disorders.

Many people who are in quest of free service, whether medical, food or otherwise, seem to be obsessed with the idea that they are being mistreated and imposed upon by those in charge of such charity hospitals, relief commissaries, et cetera; while on the other hand those in charge of such hospitals and relief depots often assume the wrong attitude toward those whom they serve, unmindful of the fact that they are servants and not bosses and tyrants.

When persons with such views and attitudes meet, either in a hospital, relief bureau or welfare headquarters, there is always the element of misunderstanding and strife.

Negroes have fared so badly at Jefferson Davis Hospital that it is quite natural for many of them to go to the institution in a mean frame of mind; while on the other hand some of the hospital internes and attaches are not as sympathetic and considerate of Negroes as they ought and should be, and occasionally we have an instance of the irresistible force meeting an immovable body, and there is plenty of trouble.

With a modern Negro hospital located here and colored surgeons and physicians capable of manning and operating the institution, The Defender thinks that considerable of the congestion and resultant trouble at Jefferson Davis Hospital could be obviated if the county and city would acquire Houston Negro Hospital and convert it into a municipal-county hospital for Negroes.

Not only would such a move lessen or eliminate the possibility of hospital clashes betwen members of the colored and white races, but it would insure Negroes better service and a more humane type of hospitalization; for the treatment accorded the average Negro at Jefferson Davis Hospital constitutes a serious reflection upon the fair and proud name of "Heavenly Houston."

Under the present conditions obtaining at Jefferson Davis Hospital, it seems to be next to impossible to give sick and injured Negroes the kind of medical service which they need and have every reason to expect at such an institution.

If the county and city would take over the Houston Negro Hospital and operate it as a county-city eleemosynary institution, it would be the most humane step ever taken in this community by public officials, and would prove a blessing to both races here.

Negro Hospital Situation Does Not Show Change

Informer

HOUSTON—There seemed to be little change this week in the condition of change and unrest, reported to be prevalent at the Negro hospital. Those in the know stated that it was a fact that Mrs. M. H. Bright is no longer in charge of the hospital, but that she is in charge of the nursing department and that she was being given orders as well as from someone who had been placed over her. However, it was still stated that the job of supervising the hospital had not as yet been given to any person, that the person now in charge is only serving temporarily, and that the selection of a head is still to be made.

In the meantime, oldtimers were discussing the hospital and its history with some of younger Houston and all of them were keenly interested in what the fruits of the present situation will be.

Oldtimers were recalling that the hospital was opened largely through the efforts of I. M. Terrell, father of W. T. Terrell, who succeeded in interesting Mr. J. S. Cullian, Houston business man, in making a contribution for a hospital. Prof. Terrell, it was, it is said, who was responsible for bringing Mrs. Bright to the hospital. Prof. Terrell was said to have known Mrs. Bright and her work before she came to Houston. At first, he and Mrs. Bright seemed to have managed the affairs of the hospital quite smoothly, but later, it was obvious that there was some dissension and it was said that Mrs. Bright had charged that Prof. Terrell was guilty of improper conduct at the hospital. After considerable wrangling, Dr. Terrell ceased to have anything to do with the hospital. Whether he quit or was released is a matter of conjecture. After Prof. Terrell left, Mrs. Bright was put in sole charge of the hospital.

Later, it was reported that there was some trouble between Dr. H. E. Lee, well known Houston physician, and Mrs. Bright. It was alleged that Mrs. Bright made certain charges against Dr. Lee, which were never substantiated. However, the whole matter was squashed and the charges and details were never published or made public.

While the affairs at the institution are not being made public, nevertheless, the public is taking deep interest in the proceedings. Many Houstonians were recalling that Mrs. Bright had been called by some the most intelligent woman in the Negro race and that she has been called by some other authorities the least educated and the nuttiest.

However, it seemed certain that Mrs. Bright had succeeded in convincing white people of her ability to the extent that they turned a deaf ear to the opinions and criticisms of race physicians and leaders.

Many people were pointing out that perhaps Mrs. Bright's worst failing was her aloofness and her failure to associate with Negroes, so much so that it had been asserted that she claimed that she was not a Negro, but a foreigner. Negroes also claimed that Mrs. Bright had been unnecessarily hostile to Negro Negro hospital and pointed to a doctors who took their cases to the Negro hospital.

However, despite the conjecture and the general talk, it seemed certain that even if Mrs. Bright is not in charge, affairs at the hospital are as yet not in a settled state.

THANKS FOR THE INFORMATION

Defender

Jefferson Davis Hospital, a county-city supported and maintained eleemosynary institution, has been given a "clean bill of health" by the Harris County grand jury, which admitted that it spent less than two hours at the hospital. 11-3-34

Aside from imparting such valuable information to the Houston public, why did the present inquisitorial body issue such a report at this time? Houston Texas

Isn't it customary for grand juries to submit such reports at the conclusion of their terms? If so, why all the haste and hurry to commend the hospital and its management at this particular time?

Was our grand jury trying to help the mayoralty candidacy of some aspirant for the highest elective post within the gift of the Houston electorate, or was it simply departing from the course heretofore pursued by other Harris County grand juries?

While The Defender does not desire to engage in any controversy with the present grand jury anent the "fine conditions" prevailing at Jefferson Davis Hospital, this paper would like to suggest that some member of this investigative body blacken his face and go to this hospital for medical service, or that they dispatch some of their colored employes to the institution for service.

Better still, The Defender suggests that some member of the present grand jury visit this hospital incognito and make a quiet survey of the type of treatment accorded a large number of colored patients, especially those of the emergency type.

A few weeks ago a colored youth was injured in an automobile wreck just a few steps from The Defender's office, and while he was waiting for the ambulance to arrive and transfer him to Jefferson Davis Hospital, he was given first aid assistance by neighbors and members of The Defender staff.

The injured Negro left his car keys with an attache of The Defender when the ambulance came to carry him to this hospital, and when he returned for his keys and car some time later his facial wound had been dressed or "dressed at," and all the coagulated blood was still on his face and neck.

He looked like he had just emerged from a butcher pen instead of a modern hospital and the facial wound which he sustained in the accident is now a most unsightly scar.

The Defender knows of other instances where Negroes have been treated like cattle or swine at this county-city hospital, and if these practices have been abolished and all patients and inmates are receiving proper treatment now, it will be a source of much gratification to the Negro citizens of Houston, particularly those who are forced to receive hospitalization at Jefferson Davis Hospital, which has won the sobriquet of "Houston's butcher shop."

Hospitals - 1934

Texas.

More Hospital Comment

When the Houston Negro Hospital was first dedicated several years ago, its most significant feature was the bronze plaque on the wall of the front entrance, which stated the sentiment and purpose that prompted the gift. It read that the hospital was being dedicated in memory of Mr. Cullinan's son, who lost his life in the great World War, "to the American Negro, to promote self-help, to inspire good citizenship, and for the relief of sickness and suffering amongst them." In the opinion of The Informer, not one of these high purposes has been accomplished to the extent that it should have been.

The Informer is not one of those captious critics, who are satisfied merely with finding fault with Mrs. Bright as superintendent. She has her good qualities along with her faults. For instance, she has taught a living example of order and cleanliness at the Houston Negro Hospital, which it would do well for every other Negro institution in Texas to emulate. In addition even her bitterest enemies admit that she is an efficient technician in her field of nursing.

But faults and good qualities are not the question. The question is simply this: Has the Houston Negro Hospital promoted self-help, inspired good citizenship, and relieved the sickness and suffering of the American Negro to the extent which was originally expected? It has not.

Instead of promoting self-help, the management of the hospital has thus far stood aloof from the Negro community; and the attitude seems to have prevailed that it made no difference what Negroes said did, or thought, since the hospital would go on anyway.

Instead of inspiring good citizenship, just the opposite has been true. The Negro community has never been given a real voice in shaping the policy of the institution; and at least upon occasions there has been a tendency to discourage rather than inspire Negro talent.

Everybody knows that the Negro sick and suffering have not been treated in sufficient numbers at the Houston Negro Hospital. It was on this account alone that the school of nursing was closed.

So, what the Houston Negro Hospital needs is a management which will be measured, not by personalities, but by the results achieved in bringing to pass the original three purposes for which the institution was founded.

Hospitals-1934

Virginia.

Community Hospital Opens In Douglas Court July 4th

Through the kindness of Messrs. John T. Wilson Co., Inc., and other white and colored friends, the opening of Richmond Community Hospital on July 4, 1934, has been made possible.

The new hospital building was completed during 1933, is located on Howard Street, near Brook Road, (just beyond Virginia Union University.)

Wednesday, July 4, 1934, will be opening and reception day; the public is cordially invited to visit the building and to make cash or other gifts to the hospital.

Richmond Community Hospital will be operated by the Sarah G. Jones' Memorial Hospital Association. Sarah G. Jones' Memorial Hospital is successor to The Richmond Hospital, Medical College and Training School for Nurses, Inc., which was chartered in 1902. The Sarah G. Jones' Memorial Hospital has been operating at 406 E. Baker St., Richmond, Va., the old site.

During 1927 a city-wide campaign was put over for a $200,000 goal, realizing $106,506.80 in subscriptions for a new building and equipment; however, the greater portion of the subscriptions were never paid, which delayed the construction of the building and the opening of the hospital.

The management is happy to announce the opening and to express its sincere gratitude to the friends of the institution who made this possible.

A later release will furnish the medical and other staffs and the full set-up of the management.

Hospitals-1934

Virginia
6

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 24, 1934

Negro Hospital Doomed Unless Aid Furnished

Appeal Sent White Friends Here as Unpaid Pledges Leave New Unit Closed

Richmond Community Hospital, a modern fire-proof hospital for treatment of Negro patients, will be sold under the auctioneer's hammer unless white friends furnish financial assistance, according to a letter sent out by B. L. Jordan, treasurer, at Third and Clay streets.

The new building has been completed but remains closed because of unpaid subscriptions pledged during 1927. The hospital is located on Howard Street near Brook Road.

The letter by Treasurer Jordan, inclosing a detailed financial statement of collections and disbursements states in part:

"Man's noblest deeds are performed in works of charity. More than thirty years ago the Negroes of Richmond started, in an humble way, the Richmond Hospital, which was later changed to the Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital, now known as Richmond Community Hospital.

"There is no good reason why the Negroes of Richmond should not have a small family or community hospital such as is found in nearly all other Southern cities of 100,000 population.

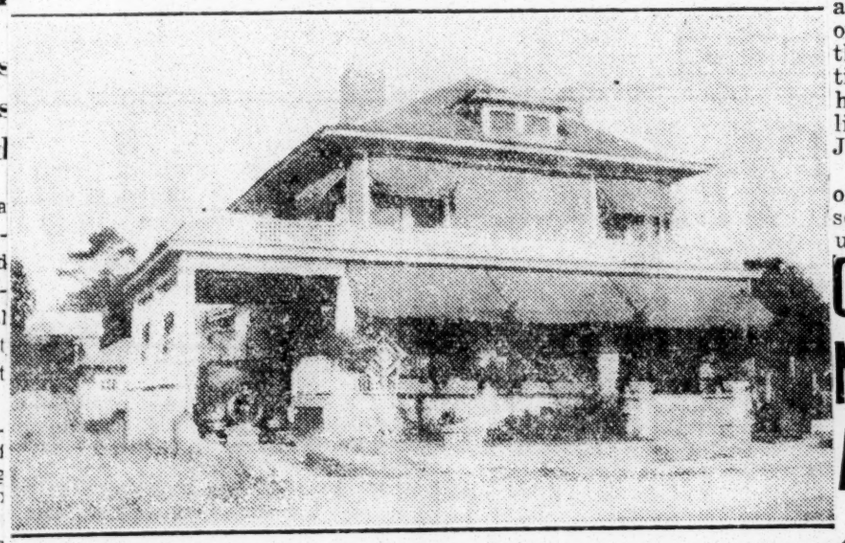
"Negro physicians cannot treat patients at any other hospital in this City; the thirty Negro physicians should have hospital facilities available for treatment of their patients and for their development. This hospital will be open to all physicians white and colored, for treatment of Negro patients.

"During 1927 Richmond approved this hospital and a campaign was put over for funds for a new building. This movement was going over satisfactorily until the closing of banks in March, 1933, which paralyzed our efforts to collect on subscriptions. The colored people, furnishing the largest number of subscribers and the largest amount of subscriptions and being the hardest hit by the depression, brought about a temporary collapse of the proposition.

"This is an excellent opportunity for our white friends to come to the rescue, and even those unfriendly should be merciful, exhibit good sportsmanship and help us while we are down."

The statement disclosed that unpaid subscriptions of white persons amount to $4,602.46, out of a total of $29,870 pledged, while Negro pledges amounting to $65,528 remained unpaid as of January 1, 1934.

Hospital At Home



Dr. James M. Mason one of the leading physicians of South Boston Va., was appointed medical examiner for the CWA in his town and community last week. Dr. Mason's appointment was approved by hi local CWA administrator and endorsed by T. J. Walker, CWA advise and consultant on Negro affairs for Virginia. The above picture i the home of Dr. Mason, the second floor of which is fitted up wit hospital beds and other hospital equipment, and is used as an anne to the South Boston Hospital (white) a large modernly equippe institution. Mrs. Edna B. Mason, wife of Dr. Mason, is a trained nurs and has charge of the annex. Some day they hope to turn the entir house into a hospital fully equipped.

WHITTAKER DISCONTINUES NURSE TRAINING

Temporary Shutdown Laid To Failure of $7,000 Drive

Journal and Guide
Pedigo Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—It was announced this week that temporary discontinuances of the Whittaker Memorial Hospital School for Nurses will be effective until it becomes "economically expedient" to resume the school. The action was taken at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the hospital. 5-12-34

The action was said to have been made mandatory by the poor showing of the recent campaign for $7,000 for maintenance of the institution.

The Whitaker Memorial Hospital was organized February, 1918, with Misses Kate Stewart, Lena Kendrid, M. Collins and A. Banks as student nurses. The school was fortunate in securing most excellent teachers and the curriculum arranged by the state board was closely followed.

The first class consisting of Misses Mary E. Whiting, Edith Mae Turner, Albertha M. Nottingham, Georgia Roberts, and Blanche Sampson was graduated June 23, 1922.

Since then the following graduates have received their diplomas, Misses Mary Etta Morse, V. E. White, Mary M. Russel, Avonia J. Simpson, Fannie Mitchell, Louise E. Morris, Florence E. Dodson, Lucia Datcher and Gladys Ruff, Flossie Brown, Ethel Jones, Dorothy Wyatts, Virginia Watts. All of these have passed the state board of examiners, and some with distinction.

There remain in training to graduate, May 25, this year, Misses Elizabeth Vaughan Wood, Jessie Lee Tatum, and Marie Matilda Boykins.

The school has received students from most of the eastern and southern states and applications are still coming in. The majority of the graduates are practicing their profession, some in institutions, others in private. The school has been affiliated with St. Philip's Hospital, Richmond, since June 16, 1928.

During the period of suspension of the training school all nursing services will be rendered by graduates."

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL INSTALLS NEW SURGICAL EQUIPMENT VALUED AT $1,643; OPEN HOUSE SUNDAY

Operating Table A Gift of Moles Club; 152 Operations Performed In Past 19 Months, 515 Patients Admitted

The Norfolk Community Hospital will hold open house on Sunday as its contribution to a belated observance of National Hospital Day. The day will have a threefold significance, however, for the public will be given an opportunity, for the first time, to view additional surgical equipment recently installed at a cost of $1,643.80.

This equipment includes an operating table valued at $405, a gift of the Moles Club, an organization of young ladies, and a sterilizing outfit which cost $1,238.80, the initial cost of which was borne by Norfolk and Portsmouth physicians. The apparatus was installed on May 16 and the first operation on the new table was performed two days later. Another was performed Saturday.

The new equipment will enable the staff of the hospital to do far more effective work in surgery and in addition, will materially aid in raising the status of the institution. One of the moving spirits behind the drive to acquire the much-needed equipment is Miss Petra Pinn, R. N., superintendent. Miss Pinn, Tuskegee graduate, and treasurer and former president of the National Association of Graduate Nurses, assumed the superintendency of the hospital on July 1, 1933. She came to Norfolk from the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute. Miss Pinn, a nationally known figure in her profession, was formerly assistant superintendent of the State Tubercular Sanatorium in Alexander, Arkansas, before going to the Tuskegee Hospital.

Graduate of Tuskegee

A graduate of the Nurse's Training School at Tuskegee, she was for eleven years superintendent of the Pine Ridge Hospital at West Palm Beach, Florida. She was president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses from 1923 to 1925. In addition to her activities in the national body, Miss Pinn also organized the Nurses Association of Little Rock, Ark., and was for some years its active head.

The superintendent is also treasurer of the National Hospital Association, and president of the Tuskegee Nurses Alumni Association. When she assumed her duties at the hospital she said at the time that she came to Norfolk in the belief that she could render a real service to its people. She stated that it was her desire to become acquainted with Norfolk citizens and, as far as possible, to assist them with their health prob-

INSTITUTION TO OPEN DOORS TO PUBLIC JULY 4

Miss Oceon Taylor Mentioned As Superintendent

By MLTON L. RANDOLPH

RICHMOND, Va.—Years of labor and a last minute rally brings to a realization the long needed and much sought for Richmond Community Hospital, a first class well equipped modern edifice, where Negro doctors can take their patients for medical and surgical treatment.

With everything now completed and the sun of this new day well risen into the sky, the official opening and reception is definitely set for July 4. B. L. Jordan, treasurer of the hospital association, stated that "this opening is for service, but there will be a formal opening at a later date."

Citizens are urged to visit the building and grounds, located on Howard Street, near Brook Road, just beyond the Virginia Union University Campus. Cash gifts and other gifts will aid the future of this enlivened project, he said.

Need Is Grave

The 55,000 Negroes of Richmond have gone for years without a family or community hospital, being forced to use municipal institutions or to travel to other cities for hospitalization where Negro doctors could serve them. Patients have been turned away from other hospitals because of crowded conditions, but today, with the assured opening of the Richmond Community Hospital these conditions will be greatly alleviated and the 30 Negro physicians of Richmond will have adequate hospital facilities available for treatment of their patients and for their development.

Being a little more liberal than the municipal and other institutions here, the management states that, "this hospital will be open to all registered physicians for the treatment of Negro patients."

New Superintendent

Although the medical staff has not been completed or officially announced, it is generally believed that Miss Oceon Taylor will be appointed superintendent of the hospital.

Miss Taylor has been serving for several years as head nurse of the colored division of "The Retreat For The Sick."

She is a graduate of the Richmond Hospital, Medical College And Training School for Nurses. Her training experience and record, make her easily the choice of the local phsicians

History of Movement

Faced with the problem that the only Negro hospital in Richmond, the "Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital," located at 406 East Baker Street, was not modern in construction and unsuitable for hospital purposes, the Negroes in Richmond started a campaign in 1927 for a new hospital building on the Howard Street site which had been previously purchased for that purpose. At a cost of $12,000.

During 1927 Richmond approved the hospital campaign and subscriptions amounting to $29,870.60 from white patrons and 76,636.20 from Negroes, were secured.

The contract was let August 15, 1932, for the new hospital building at a cost of $40,000, with an additional $15,000 for equipment. Every evidence of immediate success was shown; the building was completed by John T. Wilson, Co., and the movement was going over satisfactorily until the closing of the banks in March, 1933, which thwarted efforts of the committee to collect subscriptions.

A silent campaign was started again in December, 1933, to contact pledgees and collect partial payments from them, through which source enough finance was raised to effect the final opening now definitely set for July 4.

Other Improvements

In addition to the beautiful and well-equipped hospital building now ready for the opening, there must be built a nurses' home, a tubercular pavilion and a garage for the ambulance. The two and one-half acres of ground, other than that which the buildings will occupy, must be landscaped and beautified.

These expenditures combined with general operating expenses will call for a continual source of income beyond that received from service to patients.

All subscrbers are urged to make payments as promptly as possible; friends who have not subscribed are urged to do so, and those who can and will to make gifts to the hospital.

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lems.

A series of dramatic presentations and other benefit performances were sponsored by the Molesto Club in order to secure funds with which to purchase the new operating table. Donors to the fund for the new sterilizing apparatus include: Miss Minnie L. Faison, J. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Smallwood, M. D. Ross, F. E. Dodson, B. H. Alston and Company, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company local employees, Southern Aid Society, Union Life Insurance Company, Annie Fentress, Garland Pretlow, Dr. Liebman, C. E. Wright, Dr. B. J. Thompson, Vel-Ber-St. Anne Beauty Shop, G. Mitchell, Miss V. A. Jones, J. E. Kelly, Wood's Drug Store, Metropolitan Pharmacy.

Other Donors

Also, Ledger-Dispatch, Peoples Life Insurance Company, Lindenwood Dramatic Club, A. J. Harris Dental Company, Virginia Dental Laboratories, James Garland, Jennie Garland, Dr. Worrell, Dr. Preston, H. S. Goodson, Messrs. Goodman and Sykes, Elijah Howell, J. Parkerson, Herbert Tatum, Lizzie Taylor, Mr. Edmonds, Maude Banks, N. E. Otts, G. Daughtery, Virginia Mutual Life Insurance Company, Alexander Wright Providence Christian Church, Mrs. Bessie Allen, E. J. Taylor and Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co.

The Norfolk Community Hospital had its beginning in 1914 on Forty-second Street, Lamberts Point. It was founded by the late Dr. Wilbur A. Drake and was known as the Tidewater Colored Hospital. It remained in Lamberts Point until October 5, 1932, when it was merged with the Community Maternity Ward on Henry Street and assumed its present identity.

Record Of Hospital

The maternity ward which was started in 1924 by the local graduate nurse's association, was in charge of Mrs. Pauline P. Evans. The hospital is a thirty-bed institution and is operated as a general hospital. In the nineteen months it has been operating in its present location, 515 patients have been admitted, 152 surgical operations have been performed; medical cases number 98, and maternity 116; days care given patients number 5,892, while the free clinic operated for the out-patient department treats between 200 and 300 patients each week.

Dr. C. R. S. Collins is in charge of the free clinic. Other members of the staff include: Dr. J. Q. A. Webb, chief of staff; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, assistant to the chief of staff; Dr. J. D. Jackson, secretary. Department heads: surgery, Dr. Webb; department of medicine, Dr. Francis; department of obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. U. S. G. Jones: department of eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. F. W. James; laboratory, Dr. I. K. Givens, X-ray, Dr. J. D. Jackson; dentist to the hospital, Dr. A. J. Wells.

Other Staff Members

Surgery, Drs. W. P. Collette, A. C. Fentress, J. T. Givens, F. W. James, and C. Eugene Sumner; medicine, Drs. A. B. Green, Jr., A. J. Strong, A. H. Buck, C. R. S. Collins, and D. W. Byrd; obstetrics and gynecology, Drs. E. D. Burke, J. L. Sapp, A. B. Green, Sr., S. R. Wilson, and A. L. Paey; eye, ear, nose and throat, Drs. Sumner and Edward W. Murray; dentists, Drs. W. L. Coleman, R. J. Brown, A. L. Land, C. R. Ballard, and W. T. Lovette. Courtesy staff, Drs. J. T. Canady, Edward A. Adams, J. A. Jackson, J. A. Brown, W. E. Reid, A. C. Johnson, F. G. Elliott, E. R. Pugh, J. D. Barnes and Thorpe.

The consulting staff, composed of white physicians is as follows: eye, ear, nose and throat, Drs. A. A. Burke, A. D. Morgan, Frank P. Smart, and H. R. Etheridge; surgery, Drs. J. L. Rawles, C. C. Smith, H. G. Ashubrne, and A. W Porter; gynecology, Drs. B. N. Doggett, Charles W. Doughtie Charles H. Lupton, and George Schenck.

Consulting Staff

Medicine, Drs. F. G. Rinker, W. B. Martin, N. G. Wilson, and A. D. Parker; Urology, Drs. Stanley H. Graves, B. E. Harrell, C. J. Devine and N. F. Rodman; Pediatrics, Drs. F. D. Wilson, William P. McDowell, and Dandridge P. West; Obstetrics, Drs. C. J. Andrews, G. Bentley Byrd, Millard Savage and P. E. Thornhill; orthopedics, Dr. Foy Vann; pathology, Dr. Mary E. Roche; X-ray, Dr. Claton W. Eley; dermatology, Dr. James Anderson; neurology, Dr. F. H. Redwood.

Local clubs and private citizens have been generous in their donations to the hospital. The lamp now used in the operating room was donated last year by the Aeolian Club, while the grounds around the buildings have been beautified by members of the Lindenwood Beautification Group. The private ward on the second floor was fully equipped and redecorated by the local letter carriers women's auxiliary.

Other gifts include: an electric clock donated by Mrs. Benjamin Hamilton in memory of her late husband; a rubber runner for the corridor by the Bachelor Benedicts Club, an obstetrical table by the local graduate nurses association; window shades by the ladies auxiliary of the Norfolk Medical Society, and six mattresses and a sterilizer donated by the Protestant Hospital.

The nursing staff includes: Mrs. Viola Jones, Mrs. Amanda Smallwood and Misses Florence Dodson and Ruth Lee.

The board of trustees of the Community Hospital elected at the Annual meeting on January 31, are; Messrs. William M. Rich, William H. Tyler, W. T. Mason, J. C. Brooks, P. B. Young, Sr., W. W. Foreman, George W. Millner, B. J. Barnes, J. J. Parker, Morrell Watkins, D. G. Jacox, H. F. Fonville, J. H. Hale; Rev. G. W. Watkins, Rev. B. W. Harris, Dr. S. F. Coppage, Rev. R. H. Bowling, Rev. O. J. Allen, Rev. J. C. Diamond, Rev. B. B. Evans, Rev. C. P. Madison, Rev. F. W. Williams; Mesdames Lavinia Tate, A. M. Ward, Fannie Collette, Aleah B. King, Jennie Riddick, Lula Foster, Annette Richter, Florence Chesson, Hattie Palmer, Mildred Peters, Misses Beuna V. Kelley, Margaret Colden, Elizabeth Turner, Constance Fuller and Georgia Archer.

Executive Committee: P. B. Young, Sr., chairman; W. T. Mason, secretary; William M. Rich, Rev. B. W. Harris, J. C. Brooks, George W. Millner, Dr. S. F. Coppage, Mrs. Lula Foster, Mrs. A. M. Ward, Rev. R. H. Bowling, W. H. Tyler, W. W. Foreman and Rev. G. W. Watkins.

Committee of management: Messrs. Rich, chairman; Mason, secretary; Young and Foreman, and Dr. Coppage and Rev. Harris.

Officers: Mr. Rich, president; Mr. Tyler, first vice president; Rev. Watkins, second vice president; Mr. Mason, secretary and Rev. Harris, treasurer.